

The Adams Sentinel.

At \$2 00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2 50 if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLVII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1847.

NO. 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, at Knox's Mill, Franklin township, Adams county, On Thursday the 25th of March, inst., the following property, viz:

ON THE HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS,

Ploughs, Harrows, and other Farming Implements, a first-rate Cutting Machine for cutting Fodder or Hay, a Turning-Lathe, suitable for wood or iron, a Hay Carriage, GRAIN in the ground, a quantity of OATS, a lot of POPLAR and OAK BOARDS, and a great variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture, such as Cupboards, Chairs, Tables, &c., one Cooking-Stove and Fixtures, one ten-plate do. and Pipe, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance and a credit will be given by the subscriber.

WASHINGTON BLYTHE.

March 8. ts

MOUNTAIN LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY the 26th day of MARCH, instant.

A TRACT OF Mountain Land,

Containing 124 Acres, situate on Marsh-creek, about 3 miles south of Cash-Town, in Franklin township, on which is erected a first-rate SAW-MILL. The Tract is well timbered.—Also,

Another Tract of Mountain-Land, near the above Tract, containing 35 ACRES, on which is erected a one-story House, and Stable.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by

JACOB SMITH.

March 8. ts

A Teacher Wanted.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 27th of March, by the Board of School Directors, for a TEACHER to take charge of one of the Public Schools of the Borough of Gettysburg, to commence on the first of April next.

By order of the Board,
H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.

March 8. td

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that an Election will be held at the house of George Jakes, Esq., in Abbotstown, on FRIDAY the 26th inst., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, a. m. for President, Managers and Treasurer of said Company.

CHARLES WEISER, Sec'y.

March 15. td

Attention—Washington Guards!

PARADE at Cashtown, on Saturday the 27th inst., with arms and accoutrements in good order.

Punctual attendance is requested, as there will be an Election held for First Lieutenant, in room of Wm. M. Scott, resigned.

By order of the Captain.

March 15. tp

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The Two Story Brick Dwelling House,

situate in Chambersburg street, and now occupied by Daniel Gilbert, will be sold at Private Sale.

The owner of the said House, the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, has for some time removed from Gettysburg, and therefore is desirous of selling it, and for that purpose has constituted E. B. BUEHLER, his Agent.

The Terms will be made to suit the purchaser, if possible.

E. B. BUEHLER, Agent.

Sept. 21. tf

TAX COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Taxes on Duplicates in the hands of former Collectors, up to the present year, will be required to be paid at or before the approaching APRIL COURT. All Collectors who have not then settled their duplicates, may expect to be proceeded against according to law.

J. CUNNINGHAM, } Comm's.
JOSEPH FINK, }
A. HEINTZLEMAN, }

Attest—J. AUGENBAUGH, Clerk.

March 15. 4t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. LUTY, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and GEORGE SWANSEN and JAMES M. DRYTT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, & to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 19th day of April next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIYER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.

March 15, 1847. 1c

Poetry.

REMINISCENCES.

Ab, tell me not that memory
Sheds gladness o'er the past;
What is recalled by faded flowers,
Save that they did not last!
Were it not better to forget,
Than but remember and regret?

Look back upon your hours of youth—
What were your early years?
But scenes of childish cares and griefs!
And say not childish tears

Were nothing; at that time they were
More than the young heart well could bear.

Go on to ripen years, and look
Upon your sunny spring;
And from the wrecks of former years,
What will your memory bring?

Affections wasted, pleasures fled,
And hopes now numbered with the dead!

SELFISHNESS.

How often, in this cold and bitter world,
Is the warm heart thrown back upon itself!
Cold, careless, are we of another's grief;
We wrap ourselves in sullen selfishness:
Harsh-judging, narrow-minded, stern and chill
In measuring every action but our own.
How small are some men's motives, and how mean!

There are who never knew one generous thought;
Whose heart-pulse never quickened with the joy
Of kind endeavor, or sweet sympathy—
There are too many such!

The Old World.

Correspondence of the "Adams Sentinel."

CHESTER, Sept., 1846.

Chester a Patchwork of all Ages—Romantic Appearance—Curious Structure of the Houses—English Furnishing—Gleaning—Grain-stacking—Hedges—No Fruit—No Milk, &c. &c.

MR. EDITOR:—Chester is a fine old town, and a curious place. It looks as if it might have been first a Druidical settlement—then improved by the Romans—then still further improved by the ancient Saxons, and the middle aged Saxons, and the modern English. Each particular race that have ever peopled England, and every particular era since its first peopling, seem to have left a memento in Chester. At one corner stands a dingy-looking heap of rocks, that represent, perhaps, an age even before Caesar's conquest, and immediately against it, a magnificent structure of our own times. The strong wall that surrounds the city, though of Roman make and Roman date, has still the appearance of entire invincibility. The hoary old castle is a remnant of the age of William the Conqueror. The Cathedral, which was once the Church of the Abbey of St. Werburgh, since dissolved, is a monument of the faith of the middle ages. The beautiful chapter house—the ruined cloisters—and the formidable armory, are also representations of different times and ages. Chester, you see then, is a curious piece of patchwork, full of curiosities and interesting associations, each one of which suggests different feelings in the mind of the traveler, and represents a different race of inhabitants. I know of no city in England which will so richly repay a visit from the antiquary or the lover of marvel.

The city is situated upon a rocky eminence, and the approach to it, as it sits enthroned in so much strength and ruggedness, reminds one of the imaginary castles of the days of romance and knight-errantry. I cannot recommend a more efficacious talisman, than a visit to Chester, to recall the half-forgotten visions of castles and walls and towers and tournaments, which the well-thumbed novels of our school days were wont to call forth. A day spent sauntering around the walls of Chester, will bring one back to the ages of chivalry, as surely as one spent over the pages of Ivanhoe, and with much more profit, and less excitement. The houses are constructed in a singular manner, being excavated from the rock to the depth of one story beneath the level of the ground on each side, and have porticos running along in front of them, affording a covered walk to pedestrians, and beneath them are shops and ware-houses, on a level with the street. The remains of Matthew Henry, the great commentator, lie in one of the church-yards of the city. There are many fine old churches here, one of which, I ascertained, was founded by Ethelred, in the 7th century.

The country around Chester is unlike that in the neighborhood of Birmingham—the land appears to be more highly cultivated, and better attended to. In England, as a general matter, the farmers make all they possibly can out of their land, or to use a term of their own, they farm "closer" than we do in America. Of course they are obliged to, in order to gain a livelihood. There is no spare ground; every inch yields its fullest quota. And yet I have seen in England what I never saw in America, the poor gleaming, like Ruth, after the reapers. One morning early, as I was walking near a little town called Barfoot, I heard confused noises at a distance, but could not imagine how they were made. Very soon, however, I saw in front of me a whole group of women and children, to the number of 50 or 60, coming out of the woods; and what made the mystery more mysterious, was that they all carried baskets. I hurried my pace until I had come up to them, and inquired where they were going, and for what; they told me to glean a barley field, a mile or two distant. And very frequently I have seen parties of gleaners in the evening, sitting upon the foot-path by the road-side, with the pay of a hard day's toil in a little handkerchief at their side. I could not help thinking how much better off the poor of our own country were—very few of whom cannot have, if they will, a little ground of their own, to sow and reap and gather from.

The traveler here rarely ever sees, as in America, fine large barns for the storing of grain. I saw very few of them, and from what I hear, I doubt whether there are as many in all England, as in a single county of Pennsylvania. They stack their grain altogether, and this they do in a manner so different from us, and in such perfection, that I was induced, once in my walk, to stop and examine the operation. When the hay and grain is cut, it is taken to one corner of the field, and laid evenly upon small piles or bundles

a few feet square—these bundles, I believe, are all made to weigh 50 pounds, for the convenience of sale; they are then tied very regularly and tightly, and handed to the man who performs the duty of stacking. He then lays them all in regular rows upon the stack, and fits them in so compactly, that the sides have all the regularity of a well-built house. The stack is usually in a conical form, after it is finished it is carefully thatched over both top and sides with common straw, in order to protect it from the weather. Sometimes they are built like Dutch houses, upon piles, except, in the case of the grain stack, the supporters are of stone instead of wood. All through England these handsomely built stacks may be seen clustering around the barnless farmyards, presenting an appearance quite different from our huge and ill-proportioned hay stacks. The fields in England are not divided by wooden fences, but by thorn-hedges and stone walls. The hedges, both for ornament and utility, are preferable, though they require care and time to bring them to perfection. A landscape is beautiful rather more by regular rows of green hedges, than by irregular lines of posts and rails, and it is to be hoped that our American farmers will not always dispense with every thing that does not possibly tend to utility.

I did not see any fruit in my trip thus far, though this is not a fruit-growing part of the country. They tell me that fruit is a luxury entirely beyond the reach of the great majority of the people. The farmer cannot afford to keep the little he can raise out of market, and the poor man is not able to pay the market price. I have often thought that England might be a profitable market for American apples, and even Jersey peaches could be sent by the steamers to this country. Another luxury denied to the poor is milk—in the cities it is high priced, and highly diluted, in the country it is not plenty. From my observation during a few weeks among all classes in England, I find that invariably the working classes—mechanics and laborers, work harder, and live less comfortably, and receive lower wages, whether in town or country, than they do in America. Q. C. X.

Miscellaneous.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

A mother teaching her child to pray is an object at once the most sublime and tender that the imagination can conceive. Elevated above earthly things, she seems like one of those guardian angels, the companions of our earthly pilgrimage, through whose ministrations we are incited to good and restrained from evil. The image of the mother becomes associated in his mind with the invocation she taught him to his "Father who is in Heaven." When the seductions of the world assail his youthful mind, that well-remembered prayer to his "Father who is in Heaven," will strengthen him to resist evil. When in riper years he mingles with mankind and encounters fraud under the mask of honesty; when he sees confiding goodness betrayed, generosity ridiculed as weakness, unbridled hatred, and the coolness of interested friendship, he may indeed be tempted to despise his fellow men; but he will remember his "Father who is in Heaven."

Should he, on the contrary, abandon himself to the world and allow the seed of self love to spring up and flourish in his heart, he will, notwithstanding, sometimes hear a warning voice in the depths of his soul, severely tender as those maternal lips which instructed him to his "Father who is in Heaven." But when the trials of life are over, and he may be extended on the bed of death, with no other consolation but the peace of an approving conscience, he will recall the scenes of his infancy, the image of his mother, and with tranquil confidence will resign his soul to Him who died that we might live—the Redeemer of the world.

A Happy World.—This is a happy world; who says to the contrary is a fool or something worse. There is every thing to make us happy. The land, sea, and sky contribute to our enjoyment. The man who has a good heart sees pleasure where a bad person sees nothing but gloom. The secret then of being happy and enjoying this glorious world, is to possess a virtuous heart. Who is the most cheerful and contented man in your neighborhood? The man who is the most honored and possesses the greatest riches? No. It is he who has nothing but a kind and good heart. Nothing ruffles his temper or disturbs his repose. The morning sky, the evening cloud, the rolling waters, the blooming landscape, the teeming forest and the fields of snow, give him a pleasure that others never dream of. It is he whose mind is led "from nature up to nature's God," and every day that he lives is as contented and happy as it is possible for man to be. Depend upon it, the world is a beautiful one, and contains a thousand sources of enjoyment, which they only can see and feel, whose hearts are pure and whose lives correspond to the word of eternal truth.

"I never complained of my condition," says the Persian poet Sadi, "but once, when my feet were bare and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet; and became contented with my lot."

"Do you want a work on practical speaking, sir?" "No, of course not. I am a married man, and have plenty of that at home."

WHERE TO FIND WIVES.

Dress a corpse in fashionable attire, place rings on the fingers and paint the cheeks, that it may look like life, and place it in some of our fashionable dwellings, and it will be of as much service as some of the living daughters. A rag baby, perhaps, will answer the same purpose—and we should not be surprised to see the young fops and simpletons courting its acquaintance. So much for fashion and folly.

But if you are really in earnest, looking for a wife, go into the kitchen, the tailor shop, or any where, where industry is alive, and fresh cheeks, buoyant spirits and cheerful hearts are found. The best wives in creation, come from the workshop and the kitchen altar. They are the children of good mothers, and know their duties and their interest. You would do better to find one of these than to be enriched by the possession of a gold mine.—You never find a man in straightened circumstances—even with a dozen children on his hands—who has a judicious and industrious companion. But let a man be as rich as Croesus, and be obliged to support a wife and one or two dry-goods stores, and he will come to want. Had scores, we could name, now in needy circumstances, been wiser in their selection of wives, they would now be in a good condition, and not walk the streets as if henpecked to the very confines of mortal existence.

Be wise, then, ye who are searching for companions. Avoid the dancing hall, and the midnight carousal, and look into the kitchen and the shop, and you will never regret your choice.—Portland Tribune.

The woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day, who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand who is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

Rather Particular.—Somebody advertises in Brooklyn for boarders, but stipulates that the gentlemen must not put their feet on the mantle in winter, nor out of the window in summer, nor use spittoons at meal time. If single, he must not play the tomboon in his room, make love to the servants, nor comb his whiskers at the table. The ladies must not turn up their noses at every thing on the table, unless they have a natural pug, and none of the party must drink or talk with a mouth full of victuals, nor must they fight for the top buckwheat cake.

One of the Latest Jokes.—A good story is going the rounds, of an honest back-woodsman unacquainted with the slang terms of the day, who recently went into a store at Columbia, S. C., to purchase a bill of groceries. Stepping up to the keeper of the store he began with—

"Have you any sugar?"

"I've aint got any thing else," was the reply.

"Well, put me up 150 pounds and make out your bill. I'll call and settle, and get the sugar in an hour or so."

In an hour or two after this, the gentleman called, paid his bill and got the sugar. As usual, the shopkeeper said—

"Want any thing else?"

"I did want some three or four bags of coffee, some rice, spices, oil, etc.; but I got them at some other store. You told me you didn't have any thing else but sugar!"

SHOVELLING OFF A SIDE WALK.

A few mornings since, says the Sun, an honest Hibernian, recently landed on our shores, applied to a merchant on the wharf for work. Willing to do him a kindness, the latter handed him a shovel, and pointing to the back of his store, told him to "shovel off the side-walk." Occupied with some important business, the merchant forgot all about the Irishman, until after the lapse of an hour or two, Teddy thrust his bristling pate into the counting-room, which was up stairs, and inquired—

"Mayhap yous 'ud be havin' a pick, sir?"

"A pick to get the snow off?" said the merchant smiling.

"The snow 'ud be arf long since," replied Teddy, "an' the bricks too, for that matter, but it's the side (soil) 'at sticks!"

In some alarm, the merchant ran to his back window, and sure enough, the fellow had thrown nearly all the pavement into the street, and made quite a hole.

"Good gracious, man, I only wanted you to shovel off the snow!"

"Arrah, sir," said Teddy, "didn't yer honor tell me to shovel off the side-walk?"

To keep off Caterpillars.—A French nurseryman says that a exhausted oak-bark spray on the surface around the roots of go-seedling bushes, is an effectual remedy for caterpillars. A more simple and cheap remedy could scarcely be wished for. A cart load of the bark is amply sufficient for the largest garden.

THE ISLAND OF LOBOS.

As this is the Island on which Gen Scott is concentrating all his forces for an attack on Vera Cruz, the following description of it by a correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, one of the Pennsylvania regiment, will prove interesting:—

The Island of Lobos is a lovely little spot, formed entirely of coral, about two miles in circumference, twelve miles from the Mexican shore, about sixty miles from Tampico, and some 130 from Vera Cruz. It is covered (or was before we landed,) with a variety of trees and shrubs, the highest of the former perhaps 25 feet high, and these are so thickly covered with vines that one can hardly get through them. There is hardly a tree, or shrub, or plant, growing here I have ever before seen. Banyan trees, spreading over large spaces of ground, their limbs forming props as they pierce into the earth and take root, while the tops thickly thatched with evergreen vines, form most beautiful arbors. Lemon, lime, fig, palm, cane, and an hundred other species of wood, are growing with all the freshness and beauty of the Indies; and we have had fine punch made of the limes plucked here, as well as an ade made of limes, in lieu of lemons, which do not seem to grow this year.—There is plenty of water to be had by digging four to six feet. It is brackish and sweet, but we are getting used to it, and like it nearly as well as ship water. Fish and sea fowl we have in profusion. With these we have a delightful sea air, that fourteen hours out of the twenty-four makes the place delightfully pleasant.

It will be difficult, I imagine, to convince you, who will read this scrawl before great coal fires, that we are literally roasting during a portion of the day.—The sun is so hot that our faces and arms are blistered if exposed but a few minutes. To-day, by Fahrenheit, in the shade, I scored 92 deg. The universal remark among the volunteers is, if this is winter, what will summer be! But with all, our regiment is getting along remarkably well. There are very few sick, and they are from the country—none dangerous. Our city men seem to stand the campaign much better than the mountain boys. The Wyoming men are quickest affected by the water, but they are fast overcoming it, and anticipate but little more sickness in their ranks, as they are now better, generally, than since we left home.

Gen. Scott is daily expected here and we shall soon be joined by seven thousand troops from Tampico, &c. There are six companies of Louisiana and four companies of South Carolina troops already here. They arrived on the 3d inst. They are all in fine health, and are encamped beside us. We have the finest location, being the first here; but all have beautiful encampments, and the men are already acquainted and very friendly—a glorious band of brothers, equally patriotic.

An Intrepid Priest.—A late Paris paper, the Gazette du Midi, announces the arrival at Marseilles of M. l'Abbe Gabet, a Lazarist missionary on his return from Mongolia. This intrepid ecclesiastic accomplished a journey of 4,000 leagues from Chinese Tartary, on the confines of Siberia, and arrived with his feet frozen in traversing those immense deserts, where the road is marked solely by the bodies of men and camels. In the same passage and on the same day, forty men were frozen and abandoned.

It is stated that the original cost of Quincy Market, Boston, was three hundred thousand dollars, and it now yields an income of about thirty thousand dollars per annum, and each occupant of a stall could sell out his lease at a handsome advance.

Newspaper Stealing.—A man was convicted before the Court of Magistrates, at Providence, R. I., last week, for stealing a copy of the Journal from the door of a subscriber. The thief was sentenced to five days' imprisonment and to pay the cost of conviction, which he will be required to work out in jail, making his confinement probably over two months. This is a very dear way of getting newspapers, as sundry other persons who are in the habit of stealing them may yet discover.

Corn in Iowa.—Singular as it may appear, contrasted with prices here, corn at Burlington, Iowa, in consequence of news per steamer, has taken a great rise, and now sells at from 12 to 15 cts. per bushel; wheat 45 cents, oats 12 cts, potatoes 20 cents, (11 pence sterling a bushel,) butter 10 to 12 cents, flour \$3.25. What a cheap and prosperous State!

Another Revolution in Canada.—Mr. Isaac Buchanan, a merchant of Glasgow, and formerly a resident for sixteen years in Canada, has addressed to Lord Elgin a letter, in which he predicts that this most noble Lord "will be the last British Governor General of the North American colonies." Revolution and probable annexation to the United States, must, he asserts, be the result of the misgovernment of the colony and the late free trade measure of Sir Robert Peel.

The War and its Consequences.

There is a double difficulty (remarks the American) connected with the Mexican war: first, the difficulty of a satisfactory adjustment with Mexico; and secondly, the difficulty of a satisfactory adjustment among ourselves afterwards. Of the two difficulties the latter is the more embarrassing.

Mr. WENSTED made a brief speech in the Senate on the Monday before the adjournment—the three million bill being under consideration. His conclusion was uttered in the following impressive words:

Sir, I fear we are not yet arrived at the beginning of the end. I pretend to see but little of the future, and that little gives no gratification. All I can scan is contention, strife and agitation. Before we obtain perfect right to conquered territory, there must be a cession. A cession can only be made by treaty. No treaty can pass the Senate, till the constitution is overthrown, without the consent of two-thirds of its members. Now, who can shut his eyes to the great probability of a successful resistance to any treaty of cession, from one quarter of the Senate or another? Will the North consent to a treaty bringing in territory subject to slavery? Will the South consent to a treaty bringing in territory from which slavery is excluded? Sir, the future is full of difficulties and full of dangers. We are suffering to pass the golden opportunity for securing harmony and the stability of the constitution. We appear to me to be rushing upon perils headlong, and with our eyes all open.—But I put my trust in Providence, and in that good sense and patriotism of the people, which will yet, I hope, arouse themselves before it is too late.

A Beautiful Sentiment.—The late eminent Judge, Sir Allan Park, once said at a public meeting in London:—

"We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how much is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the pages of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian love is on it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced, in all its holy, healthful parts, to the Gospel."

Thought for Reflection.—It is stated that the segars smoked in the United States amount to \$10,000,000 annually. This expense, great as it is, is incurred by boys and young men principally, and would support 50,000 of their number in the process of obtaining a liberal education, at \$200 per annum!

All's well that ends well.—An inhabitant of Corfu, says the London Standard, recently returned from Spitzbergen, after an absence of twenty-eight years, found his wife in very good health, but the widow of three husbands.

Law and Morals.—About 65 of the sovereign people of Green Bay, recently arrested a chap and after administering a coat of tar rode him on a rail out of the town for marrying a second wife when his first had only been dead five days. Thus, says the Republican, it is given to be understood that the morals of the place must not be violated with impunity.

Private letters from Stockholm state that the king of Sweden, in full accordance with his ministry, has determined upon the emancipation of the blacks in the island of St. Bartholomew. It is known that this is the only colony that Sweden possesses in the Antilles. In order to carry this plan into execution, the sum of 50,000 fr. is destined each year to ransom the slaves of that island. The instructions given to the governor of the colony enjoin him to liberate first the women, then the children, and finally the men.

Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, is an extensive manufacturer of scythes, to which he pays personal attention.—He is also a very prosperous farmer, raising all kinds of produce, which he carries to market for sale, and has now erected suitable buildings for woolen manufactories. Such a Governor must necessarily be a business man.

The Captain Blasted.—One of our merchantmen a short time ago fell in with a vessel which was yawning about in the most fearful manner, steering wild. He at first determined to give her a wide berth, but afterwards thought he would inquire the longitude. He therefore hailed her—"What ship is that?" "The Samuel Walker." "Where are you from?" "From Bosting, down east." "Who commands her?" "Why, I understand her, but I swar she's too much for me."

Snuff vs. Brains.—A young lady asked one of our physicians the other day, if snuff ever injured the brain. He replied that it did not, and gave as his reason, that nobody that had any brains ever used it!

Later from the Gulf Squadron.

Harmony in the movements of the Navy and Army—The Mexican Force at Vera Cruz—The Point for Landing Troops, &c.

The Washington Union of Monday evening states that the following have been received in Washington, which indicate the greatest harmony and concert of movements between our squadron and our army. As is already known to the country, the transports with troops on board are to rendezvous at the island of Lobos, a tolerably secure anchorage near the main land, and some 60 miles to the southwest and eastward of Tampico.

A number of these transports had already arrived at Lobos. According to the following memorandum, which we have reason to believe may be relied upon, there were at the last accounts, not more than 2,800 troops, including national militia, in the city of Vera Cruz; and although this number may be increased by other drafts from the militia, (national guard), it is improbable that there can be much addition to the troops of the line, between that time and the date of the contemplated attack. Indeed, so straitened is the enemy for funds and supplies of all kinds, that it is extremely doubtful whether a further increase would redound to his advantage. The more persons that are shut up within the walls of the city, the more speedily from a want of provisions, must be its capitulation. With the city, it is presumed, falls the castle of Ullona, and for the same reason.

We understand that there are two points at which the debarkation of our troops may be effected—the one due west from the Island of Sacrificios, and within a mile and a half of the eastern walls of the city, and the other immediately abreast of the anchorage of Anton Lizardo. Our squadron will be able to cover the landing of our troops with ease, at whichever of these points it may be made.

Memorandum.—The parties at present in Mexico are composed as follows: The monarchists, the centralists, the high federalists, the moderate federalists, the clerical and the military. The only one of these parties which gives a cordial support to the administration and Congress, in the measures against the church property, is the high federalist party. The other, while more or less with the clergy in their opposition to it, this opposition is very great. In several of the States it has been impossible to issue the decree, in consequence of the refusal of the proper officers to sign it. In Queretaro, several riots occurred upon its publication, and the States of Queretaro, Puebla, and Mexico have formally protested against it. A proposition has been made in the State Congress of Vera Cruz held at Jalappa, to promulgate it also, but has not yet been acted upon.

Although this law was passed on the 11th of January, and several decrees, for the purpose of carrying it out, had been issued by the Vice-President, up to the 25th of January, nothing had been done in the matter. All the ministers had resigned; it is believed, in consequence of these difficulties, except Ladron de Gervara, the Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs; and he had been but recently inducted into office, in place of Lopez Nana, the former minister, who had resigned a short time previously. The clergy had, in several instances, both in Mexico and Puebla, shut up their churches, and a portion of the press is daily denouncing the government in the most abusive terms, exciting the people to open revolt. It is believed that it will be impossible to carry out the measure, and that, if it is persisted in, a revolution will be the consequence, and that Santa Anna will be thrown out of power. In the meantime, it is rumored, that the latter meditates the assumption of dictatorial power. Mazatlan has already declared for a dictatorship, and it is rumored that the troops in San Luis Potosi have done the same. It was formally announced to Congress, by the administration, a few days ago, that the latter had been unable to negotiate a loan of a million of dollars, authorized by the former, on the 30th December. So that, it seems, the government is entirely without resources. In the meantime, the troops every where are suffering for not only the want of proper munitions of war, but for necessary rations and clothing. Santa Anna declares that he is unable to move from San Luis Potosi for want of funds.

The latest financial move in Congress (January 25th) was the reference of instructions to the committee on ways and means, to report, within three days, a project for raising funds to defray the expenses of the war, for six months. The Vera Cruz papers speak of the contemplated attack of Gen. Scott, and recommend that a force of three thousand men be stationed at Encero, about eighty miles from Vera Cruz, on the road to Mexico, for the purpose of being moved towards Vera Cruz, upon the first alarm. "The Locomotor" states that there are four defiles or passes, on the road to Mexico, which might be held by a handful of men and a few pieces of artillery, against any number, as there are certain heights at these passes, whence the road winding about may be enfiladed for several hours. Those passes are Puente Nacional, about 30 miles from Vera Cruz; Plan del Rio, about 60 miles from Vera Cruz; Cerro Gordo, distance not known; and La Honda, distance also unknown. The first two are now being fortified.

A proposition was recently made in the State Congress to appoint De Soto (the present governor) dictator of the State of Vera Cruz, but was negatived. The city of Vera Cruz has been declared in a state of siege, and under martial law, and a war tax of 60 cents on every ten dollars per month, has been levied on all persons whose incomes exceed \$1 per diem. It is believed that including the one thousand men, recently arrived in Vera Cruz, there are now in the city and castle, twenty-eight hundred. Gen. La Vega has recently been appointed commandant general of Vera Cruz. Gen. Scott, the commander in chief, arrived at Tampico on Thursday evening, the 18th ult., but did not come ashore until Friday morning, previous to which he received a "thundering welcome." He seemed to be in fine health and spirits. After receiving the congratulations of a great number of the citizens, he proceeded to Gen. Patterson's headquarters. On the 21st he embarked with his suite on board the steamship Massachusetts, to proceed, no doubt, to the Island of Lobos. The four brigades under General Twiggs, Pillow, Quitman and Shields are embarking, probably, for the same destination, although nothing positive in relation thereto was promulgated to the inhabitants of Tampico. The Sentinel says "the destination of these troops is very properly left to the fruitful imagination of the public; for what is the value of a secret if it is in the possession of every one."

About 2,000 troops had left Tampico for Lobos, and all the vessels were hauling in to take on board the remainder of the troops. The steamship Eudora was to leave on the 24th ult. for Lobos, and thence for this port.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN HENRIE.
When the two scouting parties under Majors Borland and Gaines were captured by the Mexican forces under Gen. Minon, on the 23d January, about sixty miles from Saltillo, there were taken with them, as a prisoner, Captain D. D. Henrie, and a Mexican guide who had been compelled to act as such. Before the Americans surrendered, Gen. Minon pledged his honor that Captain Henrie should be treated as a prisoner of war, and should not be hurt, and that the Mexican guide should have a fair trial. Soon afterwards the Mexican guide was shot down, by order of the Mexican General—a circumstance which indicated clearly to the captain what his fate was to be. The subsequent occurrences connected with his escape are thus narrated by himself:

The whole party remained at Encarnacion that day. The next morning, the 24th, the prisoners were started under a guard of two hundred men, for San Luis Potosi. Majors Gaines and Borland were permitted to retain their horses and arms; the rest of the prisoners were stripped of both. Capt. Clay and Danley and other commissioned officers, were furnished with mustang ponies; the remainder marched on foot.

The treatment of the Mexican guide induced Capt. Henrie to believe that he might share the same fate. He had no confidence whatever in the word of Gen. Minon. He recognized Henrie, and riding up to him said—"Well, sir, I suppose you will visit the city of Mexico a second time." "That is very doubtful," replied Henrie. In the afternoon an express came in with a letter. Some acts of the officer who received it aroused Henrie's suspicions further, and turning short round where the officer was reading the letter, he found a number apparently watching him. He believed they designed to murder him, and he determined to make his escape if possible, and advised some of the prisoners of it.

By some accident, during the evening he found himself on Major Gaines' mare, one of the best blooded nags in Kentucky, and the Major's pistols still remaining in the holsters. The prisoners had become considerably scattered near sunset, and Capt. Henrie set himself busily to work to make them keep close together.

To do this he rode back, within ten files of the rear of the line, when, discovering a small interval in the line of the Mexican guard, he suddenly put spurs to the mare and darted through the lines. The guard immediately wheeled in pursuit, but their ponies were no match for a Kentucky blood horse, and before a gun could be fairly levelled at him he had darted out of reach. He had three ranchos to pass. As he passed these he found that the Mexicans in pursuit gave the alarm to the rancheros, who followed him with fresh horses; still he outstripped them all. After passing the last rancho he had pulled up his mare, to rest her, when a single Mexican came up, supposing him to be unarmed. He waited until he came within thirty steps, when, cocking the major's duelling pistol, he fired, and the Mexican rolled off.

In a short time another came near; he likewise permitted him to approach still nearer, when he wheeled and shot him down. He loaded his pistol, and after going some distance another started up from behind some bushes near the road, and rode at him; he shot at him, with what success he could not tell, but was not pursued by that Mexican any farther. When he came to Encarnacion he found the camp had been alarmed, as he supposed by some one who had passed him when he had left the road. Diverging from this straight course, he crossed several roads and evaded a number of parties who were in pursuit of him. At length he came to a plain where there was no place to hide. The moon was shining, and he could see a large number of men in pursuit. Putting spurs to his now jaded mare, he made for a mountain valley, and following it to the east, he at length eluded his pursuers. He travelled up the valley forty miles, as he supposed, hoping to find an outlet towards Palomas, but in this he was disappointed. He was unable to find water for himself or his famished mare, and the next morning after his escape the noble animal expired, more from want of water than from fatigue.

Capt. Henrie now had to make it on foot. He wandered about all day, trying to find a path across the mountain. In the evening he found some water to quench his thirst. He then determined to retrace his steps down the valley, and did so, marching without water or food. During the 26th, 27th and 28th, he walked along through the chaparral and prickly pears, without food or water, frequently seeing parties of Mexicans, whom he had to avoid. On the 28th he killed a rat with a club, part of which he ate and put the balance in his pocket for another meal.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The New York Sun has received advices from Vera Cruz to the 6th, and the city of Mexico to the 5th of February. The church had effectually resisted the seizure of its property, and Santa Anna, convinced of the unpopularity of the confiscation act, had written to the Congress, urging its modification or repeal. A bill was thereupon submitted, repealing the obnoxious law, and authorizing the government to receive a loan from the clergy of \$450,000 per month, which, it was understood, they would consent to advance till peace was secured. Santa Anna had seized ninety-eight bars of silver belonging to merchants of San Luis, for which he had given his personal guaranty. The country around had been subjected to a requisition for supplies without prospect of remuneration. Up to the 7th ult. great activity was manifested at Vera Cruz, in preparation to resist an attack. The Sun says:

Santa Anna had forwarded a desponding letter to the Government. He replies in the charge of apathy made against him, paints the horrible destitution of his forces, reiterates his and their protestations of valor and patriotism, and declares his readiness to retire into private life, or to go again into foreign exile, if Congress think best. If they wish him to remain at the head of the army, they know his firm resolution, which is to meet the enemy and to win imperishable glory for his country by death or victory.

He adds that he is about to meet the enemy. The capture of the American detachments had roused some enthusiasm. The letter was dated 26th of January. Active preparations for defence were making at Vera Cruz as late as the 7th. The national bridge and Point Chiquihuite are receiving formidable additions to their strength. An act passed the State Legislature, conferring all necessary power upon the Governor in fortifying the city.

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On the night of the 28th he reached the road, and followed it until an hour after sunset, when he discovered a party of horsemen approaching. Not knowing whether they were friends or enemies, he concealed himself until they came near, when he discovered they were a picket guard of the Arkansas troops. He gave one shout and gave up—nature was exhausted. His nerves, which had been strung up to the highest degree of tension, became unstrung, and he was almost helpless. They put him on a horse and took him to Agua Nueva, where Capt. Pike commanded an outpost.

Capt. Pike informed me that when Henrie came in he was the most miserable

ble looking being he ever saw. His shoes were worn out, his pantaloons cut in rags, his head was bare, and his hair and beard were matted; his hands, feet and legs were filled with thorns from the prickly pear, and his skin was parched and withered with privation, exposure and exertion. He had tasted no water for four days, and seemed almost famished for want of it. The soldiers gathered round him, and all that was in their wallets was at his service, and as they had recently had a new outfit of clothing, Capt. H. was soon newly fitted out. After resting awhile, and getting some food, he was able to ride to this place. He says that during the pursuit there were more than one hundred shots fired at him, one of which passed through his hair.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TOWANDA, SHANTON CO.—Twenty Houses Destroyed.—We take the following account of a destructive fire at Towanda, on Friday week, from the Reporter, of that place:

One of the most awful and destructive conflagrations occurred in our borough to-day that ever visited a town of equal extent and population. More than twenty buildings are laid waste, in the finest and most business portions of our town. The fire originated in the roof of a building occupied as a store by N. N. Betts, and in a very few moments communicated with the contiguous buildings on either side. The large three-story store owned and occupied by the Messrs. Montagnes—the Claremont House and adjacent buildings, and the Court House, were soon enveloped in one sheet of flames. In less than two hours, more than twenty buildings were consumed by the insatiable element.

Every building on the south side of the public square, and east side of Main street as far down as M. C. Arnott's brick house, was destroyed. The beautiful Brick Block on the west side of Main street was several times on fire, but ultimately saved through the almost superhuman exertions of our citizens. The Bridge was at one time considered in the most imminent danger, the roof being on fire in several places.

The wind blew from the Northwest, which threw the force of the blaze partly toward the river, and was a fortunate circumstance, for had the fire crossed Main street, Heaven only knows where it could have been stopped.

We will not pretend to estimate the loss; but it cannot be less than 60 or \$80,000.

More than twenty-five families have, by this calamity, been left homeless, and many have lost all they possessed. Commodore Conner, it is said, on his return from the Gulf Squadron, whither Commodore Perry has gone to relieve him, will demand a Court of Inquiry, during which he will seek to show that his inaction has been caused by the mistakes of the Administration, and its neglect to furnish him with supplies and with small vessels.

For Vera Cruz.—The U. S. barque *Atina* sailed from Boston on Saturday week for the Gulf. Numerous and urgent orders have been received to get her off as soon as possible. She carries the big gun, for the arrival of which it is understood the attack on the castle of San Juan has been delayed. This, with the necessary ammunition, is no small load, but the *Atina* will report herself to the squadron as soon as possible.

The bill to suppress gambling has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law. Gambling is declared a misdemeanor, and punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary. The officers of the law are authorized to enter houses forcibly when searching for gambling apparatus, by virtue of a process to be issued on oath of any person before a Justice of the peace. Heavy fines may be imposed in addition. One of the sections provides, that any person inviting another to a gaming house may be held liable for all losses sustained by the victim, and also to a fine of not more than five hundred, or less than fifty dollars.

Pennsylvania Railroad.—A bill supplementary to the Act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the object of which supplement was to legalize the subscription made by the city of Philadelphia to the stock of said Company, has failed to become a law. The bill had passed the House, was amended in the Senate, and came back to the House on Tuesday, the last day of the session, when it was lost by the refusal to suspend the rules by a two-third vote, for its consideration. The failure of this Bill has caused quite an excitement in Philadelphia.

Soon after, the Legislature adjourned sine die. The bill to authorize the Governor to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for life in certain cases, was lost in the House of Representatives last week, yeas 35, nays 51. This may be considered a test vote on the Capital punishment question, and affords gratifying evidence that the opponents of the gallows are steadily and gradually gaining ground in our legislative halls.

Dreadful Disaster.

The house of Mr. H. A. Holdridge, in North Blenheim, Schoharie county, N. Y., was burned down on Monday last, and, shocking to relate, the death and the sixth and only remaining child so badly injured that it cannot long survive.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.
Locofoco Scene in the House.—Continuacious conduct of the Loco Focos—Attempt of Roudyism—Riotous and disordering proceedings of Loco-foco Members.

On Saturday afternoon last, there was a scene presented in the House of Representatives, which was evidently intended, and would have closed the session in riot and tumult, had it not been for the firm and undaunted bearing of the Speaker, whose cool and unwavering resolution overawed and quieted the refractory members. For several days the course of the Loco-focos had manifested great hostility to the bill for the sale of the public works, the passage of which they delayed in every possible manner. Saturday was the last day which the bill could be passed on second reading, so as to be got through and presented to the Governor in time, before the adjournment, and efforts were made by the Whigs to pass it in the morning, which were defeated by the factious Loco-focos, who most unscrupulously availed themselves of all the advantages that the rules of Legislation allowed, and who openly boasted that the bill should not pass.

Frivolous and ridiculous amendments were offered to consume time, which with every obstacle which could be conceived prevented its passage. In the afternoon, the consideration of the bill was resumed, when the Loco-focos commenced a repetition of the same game. After bearing it for some time, the Whigs resolved to put a stop to it, and for that purpose called the previous question, when Mr. Knox, the Leader of the Free-Traders, arose and rallied the rowdy members of his party to the crisis, by stating that he should ask to be excused from voting on the motion, and on the bill, &c. He continued his remarks until ordered by the Speaker to take his seat. The yeas and nays were then ordered on the motion, and when the name of a Loco-foco was called, he would jump up and ask to be excused from voting, and although the division of the House was clear and unquestionable, Knox, Proctor, or some other factious Loco, would demand the yeas and nays on the question of being excused. This game, conceived for the purpose of delay only, was carried on until the outrage was so gross, and the conduct of the minority so disgraceful, that the duty of the speaker was clear, and his further delay would have been pusillanimous, if not criminal at such a crisis. Mr. Cooper addressed a few words to the riot breeders—declared their course contumacious—read the article of the rules of the House, which specified its power to arrest and punish refractory members—and told them that no further contumacious conduct should be tolerated—that he would perform his duty without fear, favor or affection, in quelling any further spirit of disorganization and infraction of the rules. The contumacious Loco-focos quailed under the rebukes of the Speaker. His remarks and the reading of the article from the Manual, operated upon them like the reading of the riot act to an Irish mob. Knox and Proctor slunk to their seats, and the smaller conspirators evidently laboring under a conviction of being caught in a dirty scrape. The proceedings afterwards were orderly, yet every movement allowable under the rules, was resorted to to prevent the passage of the bill any further than the first section.

The riotous conduct of the Loco-focos is readily seen by the fact, that when it came to voting upon the bill, almost every one who asked to be excused from voting on it, and was excused, had their names recorded in opposition to the bill. Such conduct is its best commentary; it needs no further exposure to receive the condemnation of the friends of order and decency of all parties.

The Intelligencer also remarks as follows:—During this trying afternoon session, the Speaker (Mr. Cooper) conducted himself with great firmness and good judgment. We never before saw so distinctly the strong marks of his character as a presiding officer. He has great skill in parliamentary law, his perception is quick, his judgment sound, and his will like iron, when in the right. He was forbearing and yet determined. He deserves all commendation for his noble bearing during these troubles.

On Monday the Senate, for the second time, rejected the nomination of John M. Forster as Judge of the Chester and Delaware District. On Saturday they rejected the nomination of J. M. Burrell as Judge of the Westmoreland District, and on Monday the nomination of S. A. Gilmore to the same post. More than twelve thousand citizens of the district, of all parties, having requested the re-appointment of Judge White, the late competent and popular Judge of the district, the Senate were determined that the wishes of the people should be obeyed.

Three bills which had been vetoed by the Governor passed the House of Representatives last week by a constitutional majority. Two were divorce bills, and one to enlarge the corporate powers of a certain banking company.

The Shipping Business.—Commerce is in a most flourishing condition. Many vessels are now earning their own cost in one voyage out. A Portland shipmaster, as an instance, recently bought a vessel for \$8,000, and his first freight list was \$14,000, which, less expense \$3,000, netted the cost and \$3,000 for his voyage. The game is measurably true of the shipping interest generally.

With everlasting gratitude, I am, dear sir, your obliged friend,
M. GILL
Corner of Rose Street and Germantown Road, Philadelphia

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Thibler, Gettysburg, Pa. March

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.
The Philadelphia North American has the following late intelligence from Santa Fe. It came from St. Louis in six days by steamboat to Pittsburg, and was despatched to Philadelphia by Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, March 16.
By river we have St. Louis papers four days in advance of the mail, with dates from Santa Fe covering important news. There has been an extensive Mexican Insurrection at Taos. All the Spaniards who evinced any sympathy with the American cause had been compelled to escape.

Gov. BENT, STEPHEN LEE, Acting Sheriff, Gen. Elbert L. Henshaw, Bent and twenty Americans were killed and their families despoiled. The Chief Alcalde was also killed. This all occurred on the 17th January. The insurrection had made formidable head and the disaffection was spreading rapidly. The insurrectionists were sending expresses out all over the country to raise assistance. The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about 600. They were using every argument to incite the Indians to hostilities and were making preparations to take possession of Santa Fe.

The Americans at Santa Fe had only about 600 effective men there; the rest were on the sick list, or had left to join Col. Doniphan. Such being their situation they cannot send succor out, as they are hardly able to defend themselves. It is thought that Santa Fe must be captured, as neither the Fort nor Block houses are completed.

It is announced as the intention of the insurrectionists who captured Taos, to take possession of the government wagon trains, which are carrying forward our supplies, and thus cut off all communication.

The representations made to Col. Doniphan, that Chihuahua would be an easy conquest, were evidently intended as a lure to entrap him, begot a spirit of security, and lead him far off into the interior, where he might be easily cut off.

"It is the universal opinion in Santa Fe, that if Gen. Wool had gone direct to Chihuahua there would have been no trouble in New Mexico. Col. Doniphan had possession of El Poso del Norte on the 27th December. Letters had been received from the Governor of Chihuahua, stating that General Wool was within three days march of the capital. This, too, was doubtless another ruse to lure Col. Doniphan on in confidence, and cut him off from all chances of escape, or of falling back upon Santa Fe, to relieve it in its emergency.

The Mexicans are bold in their tone, and confident of capturing Col. Doniphan and his command, which consists of about 600 men, 500 of them being of his own troops, the first regiment of mounted Missouri volunteers, and a detachment of 100 men from Santa Fe, under command of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, of the 2d regiment—consisting of 30 men from Clark's battalion of light artillery, under command of Capt. Hudson and Lieut. Kribben, and 70 from Col. Price's regiment and Col. Willock's battalion. They then assert that they will massacre every American in New Mexico and confiscate all their goods.

A letter from Lieut. Abern, U. S. Topographical Engineers, of later date, confirms all the above intelligence. The details of the battle of Bracito are also confirmed. The massacre beyond doubt has been a horrible one, of which we have as yet heard but the beginning, and the insurrection has been kept so quiet until all was ready for the outbreak, that our handful of troops there must be demolished, before any effort can be made to relieve them from the most advanced of our Western military posts.

Lieut. Abern's men suffered severely coming to Missouri. The calls upon government for prompt assistance and large reinforcements are strenuous; and the situation of our gallant men, far away from succor, in the heart of an enemy's country, show the rashness which has characterized the whole advance into New Mexico.

IT HAS PERFECTLY CURED ME.

PHILADELPHIA, December, 1837.
To Dr D. Jayne—Dear Sir—The astonishing and miraculous beneficial effects your valuable Preparation has on my neighbor, the Rev. Mr. Rusling, made so favorable an impression on my mind, that after consulting with several friends, and learning that you were a regular Practitioner of Medicine, I called upon you and purchased half a dozen bottles, and told you that if I lived to take them, you should have a good report from me.

I am alive and well this day! Thanks be to a merciful God, and your Expectant, and now I come forward cheerfully to fulfill my promise.

For twenty long years I have been a constant sufferer from the effects of a hard dry cough, pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing, the last five of which, chills and fevers, every spring and fall, added to my misery. I was worn away to a mere skeleton, with the greatest difficulty only could I get up and down stairs, my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends were persuaded that I could not survive many weeks, unless I obtained relief. Indeed, sir, my situation was so perfectly miserable to myself, and so distressing to my family, that I felt willing to die, whenever it should please the Master to take me home. But I heard of your medicine, and relief came. Yes! it proved the "Balm of Gilead" to my poor afflicted body. Before I had taken one bottle, I experienced a mitigation of all my symptoms, and to my great joy I found in the continued use of it the happiest relief. In short, sir, it has made a perfect cure of me—and I can truly say, I have no desire to be better.

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THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 22, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland Co.

Borough Election.

The following is the result of the election held in the Borough of Gettysburg on Friday last:

Whig.
JUDGE.
Hugh Denwiddle, 153 | Solomon Powers, 106
INSPECTOR.
Robert Tate, 169 | John Bringham, 93
ASSESSOR.
Wm. Weygandt, 178 | E. W. Stahle, 87
CONSTABLES.
James Bowen, 175 | John Burns, 103
Samuel Schriver, 158

Melancholy Event.

On Tuesday last, Mr. SAMUEL HALL, son of Mr. John Hall, of Menallen township, aged about 23 years, met his death in a very sudden and to his friends distressing manner. He was on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. McGaughey, on Marsh-creek, and was riding a short distance to visit a neighbor, when he was observed to fall from his horse, and when assistance reached him, he was found insensible, and in a few minutes expired. He had been subject to fits of epilepsy, and it was supposed he had been seized with one of them, and by the fall his neck was dislocated.

New Postage Law.

The late Locofoco Congress passed a bill repealing the provisions of the law, with regard to the carrying of newspapers free of postage under 30 miles. Hereafter they are to be charged one cent for any distance within the State where printed, and one and a half cent for any distance over 100 miles, if out of the State. All transient newspapers, circulars and handbills sent by mail, three cents each, which must be pre-paid, or they will not be sent. Letters to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope, under a penalty of \$10. Contractors are at liberty to carry newspapers out of the mail for sale or distribution.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last, at 12 o'clock—after a short session of only seventy-one days. Four hundred and fifty-nine bills and resolutions were submitted to the Governor. The Locofoco session last year, says the Intelligencer, lasted one hundred and six days and but 461 bills and resolutions were passed. The late Whig Legislature transacted as much business as the previous Locofoco Legislature, and adjourned about 30 days sooner—thus saving to the State not less than TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! Such are the good results flowing from Whig legislation and Whig economy; and if the tax-oppressed people of the State know their own interests, they will not only return the noble band of Whigs who so nobly discharged their duty during the recent session, but elect a Whig Governor, and abjure Locofocoism now and forever. Give us a Whig administration that will faithfully carry out Whig principles, and the restoration of our beloved Commonwealth to her former prosperity will speedily follow.

Compliment to Mr. Cooper.

On Monday last, the following resolution of thanks was unanimously passed by the House of Representatives of this State:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. James Cooper, its Speaker, for the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the arduous duty of presiding over our deliberations, and for the courtesy and urbanity which has distinguished his deportment towards us, and that our respectful regard attend him in our separation.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Gibbons, Speaker of the Senate, was also unanimously adopted by that body on Monday; and Hon. Wm. Williamson, Senator from Chester and Delaware was elected Speaker, in room of Mr. Gibbons, whose term of service expires before the next meeting of the Legislature.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says—"we may add with truth and justice, that the Chairs of the two Houses were never so ably filled, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant," as they have been by their occupants the recent session—and we believe they never will be occupied with more able and accomplished Speakers, in time to come."

The Address on the Sabbath, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, which we published last week, is highly approved of. We learn from the Presbyterian, that the Convention unanimously resolved, that Dr. S. be requested to present it to the American Tract Society for publication.

Tavern Licenses.

The bill leaving it to the people of certain Counties to decide by ballot on the question of granting Tavern Licenses, after having been bandied about for some time between the two Houses of the Legislature, failed on the last day of the session, the report of the committee of conference on the subject not being considered by the House of Representatives.

Col. CUMMINS, of Georgia, who was appointed Major General at the same time that Col. Benton was, has also declined acceptance.

The Governor vetoed the bill chartering the Cumberland county Bank.

Late from Mexico.

Senor Atocha, bearer of despatches from our Government to Mexico, supposed to contain another proposition of peace, was landed at Vera Cruz on the 9th ult. from the American Squadron, and left immediately for the Capital. He returned on the 29th ult. and is now on his way to Washington. The result of his mission has not yet transpired—but it is thought he has not accomplished much. His reception in Mexico was any thing but cordial.

So far from Vera Cruz having been abandoned by the Mexican troops, their number has been increased, and was numerous.

The news from Santa Anna is contradictory. He had left San Luis with his army, but where he was, was still uncertain. One account places him at Matamoras, a town one third of the way to Saltillo on his way to Monterey. His army was in the utmost distress, for want of proper provisions.

P. S. Senor Atocha arrived at Washington on Friday evening. Nothing is known as to the result of his mission.

Late from the Army.

Rumors have reached New Orleans that Gen. Taylor had fallen back on Monterey, being closely pursued by Santa Anna, at the head of 25,000 men. These rumors are no doubt incorrect, but all accounts agree, that Santa Anna has a large body of men in the neighborhood of Gen. Taylor, but whether with the intention of attacking him, or passing round and falling upon the American posts and depots on the Rio Grande, no one knows. There is great anxiety to hear from Monterey and from the valley of the Rio Grande. Gen. Taylor is evidently in a tight place, but every confidence is felt in his being able to come out of it with honor.

Mounted Riflemen.

A recruiting officer is now in this place to procure men to fill up the regiment of Voltigeurs, or Mounted Riflemen. He can be found at Mr. Thompson's hotel.

Mormons.

There has been, for the last two or three years, a settlement of Mormons in the vicinity of Greencastle, Franklin county—at the head of which is Sydney Rigdon, the Mormon Prophet. Some dissensions have lately commenced among them, and their number is gradually diminishing. It is said that the most licentious practices have been indulged in, and even their Prophet has been guilty of some acts which call for the interference of the law. If these things are as represented, where are the officers of Justice? They are derelict of duty, if they suffer such proceedings to pass unpunished.

New Hampshire Election.

Returns from all but 9 towns have been received, which give the Locofoco candidate for Governor a majority of 539 over the Whig and Independent candidates. The Legislature is so nearly balanced that its real character can only be determined when the Legislature comes together.

On Tuesday, BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS was nominated by the Governor to the Senate, as President Judge of the Chester and Delaware district. The nomination was confirmed, 27 to 1. Mr. Champneys, however, immediately declined; and JAMES NEILL, of Chambersburg, was nominated in his room. The Senate did not act upon this nomination.

WILKINSON MC CANLESS was also nominated to be President Judge of the 10th Judicial district. He was rejected, 13 to 13.

RICHARD J. TURNER was tried last week in Baltimore for the fraudulent appropriation of the funds of the Mechanics' Bank, and the Jury, after being out for 50 hours, brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." It is said the evidence of his guilt was so notorious, that the verdict of the jury astonished every one. "This is a great country."

The number of persons lost in the Royal Mail steamer Tweed, which was wrecked between Havana and Vera Cruz on the 12th February, was over eighty. The survivors, 67 in number, after suffering the most horrible privations for five days, on a cluster of rocks, without provisions, were taken on board the brig Emily, and carried into Sisai. The Tweed was a noble vessel, and had on board a large quantity of quicksilver and a valuable freight, the loss of which will exceed a million of dollars!

The New Orleans Delta of the 4th inst. says that on the day preceding there were moored at the wharves of that city no less than sixty-five steamboats and two steamships.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the salaries of clergymen cannot be taxed under the law of April, 1841.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "AMERICAN SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 75 to 5 87
Wheat,	1 20 to 1 27
Rye,	80 to 85
Corn,	72 to 78
Oats,	46 to 47
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 7 75
Cloverseed,	4 25 to 4 75

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. John Ulrich, Rev. EDWARD BREIDENBACH, Pastor of the Ev. Lutheran Church of Newville, (formerly of Gettysburg Seminary,) to Miss CATHERINE ELIZABETH SWOYER, of Newville.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, MARTIN LUTHER, son of Mr. Samuel Weaver, of this borough, aged 2 years 4 months and 6 days.

The Iowa Legislature has adjourned, without electing Judges of the Supreme Court or U. S. Senators—so that this State will be unrepresented in the Senate of the U. States for two years.

Col. JACK HARR, the celebrated Texas Ranger, is now at Washington, on business with the Government, and is quite "a lion" in the city.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Philomathean and Phrenokosmian Societies of Pennsylvania College, will celebrate their annual LITERARY CONTEST, on Wednesday Evening, April 14th, 1847. The performance to commence at 7 3/4 o'clock, P. M. The exercises will consist of Essays, Oration, and a debate on the following question, viz:—"Can the Drama be made subservient to Intellectual and Moral Culture?"

The intervals will be enlivened by suitable music, which has been procured for the occasion. The lovers of Literature and the public generally are respectfully invited.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW,
LEWIS P. FERRY,
M. W. MERRYMAN,
C. WILSON HILL,
JACOB H. HECK,
HENRY JACOBS,
Joint Committee of the Philo. & Phreno. Soc.
March 22.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, for the unexpired term of Major Morrison, resigned. Should the voters of the Brigade deem me worthy of an election, my best endeavors will be exerted to do the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT.

March 22.

DAVID HEAGY, Cabinet-Maker.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 19th day of April next, viz:

The account of Polly Laughman, Jacob Laughman and John Elder, Executors of the last will and testament of William Laughman, deceased.

The Guardianship account of John Rathfon, Guardian of Lydia Ann, David, and Joseph Spangler, minor children of Joseph Spangler, deceased.

The account of Abraham Spangler, Administrator of the estate of George Millheim, deceased.

The account of John A. Ziegler and Abraham Ziegler, Executors of the last will and testament of John Ziegler, deceased.

The account of John Blair, Esq., Administrator of the estate of J. Goldsmith Bentley, deceased.

The account of John Unger and Michael Unger, Executors of the last will and testament of Margaret Unger, deceased.

The third and final account of Philip Myers, Executor of Philip Myers, sen. deceased.

The account of Rev. J. H. Marsden, surviving Administrator of James Hutton, deceased, and Wm. R. Sadler, Administrator of Leonard Marsden, deceased, who was co-Administrator with the said John H. Marsden.

The Guardianship account of Ephraim Bender, Guardian of Elizabeth Phillips.

The account of Michael Harner and Jacob Harner, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Harner, deceased.

The account of Wm. McSherry, Esq., Administrator, de bonis non with the will annexed, of the estate of Jacob Keller, deceased.

The account of Henry Colehouse, Administrator, de bonis non with the will annexed, of the estate of Adam Knoff, deceased.

The account of Michael Geiselman, jr., Benjamin Mallau, and Emanuel Butt, Executors of the last will and testament of Michael Geiselman, sen., deceased.

The Guardianship account of Josiah Benner, Guardian of Martha Ann, John Franklin, and Jeremiah Jacob Ohler, minor children of George Ohler.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, ?
March 22, 1847.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of DAVID H. ECKERT, for License to keep a Tavern in Germany township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

THE undersigned, citizens of Germany township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with DAVID H. ECKERT, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

George Will, Ludwig Study,
H. Shriver, Ephraim Myers,
J. A. Shorb, George A. Shriver,
John A. McSherry, Jacob Bishop,
Joseph Fink, jr., George Myers,
Edwin L. Study, John Toner.

March 22.

3t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni et Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, On Saturday the 10th day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land, situate in Huntingdon township, Adams county, Pa. about 3 miles from Petersburg, containing TWENTY ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. Sadler, heirs of Philip Miller and others, on which are erected a

Two-story rough-cast DWELLING HOUSE, and Kitchen attached, Log-barn and Blacksmith-shop, with an excellent spring of water—part of said land is covered with excellent Timber. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Robert Nickel, (Blacksmith.)—Also,

A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, containing FOURTEEN ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Comfort, Jacob Lady, and others, on which are erected a

One and one-half story Log DWELLING HOUSE, Log Stable, with an excellent well of water, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Henry Weaver.—Also,

A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of George Orner, John Kimes, and others, containing NINE ACRES, more or less, 2 Acres being cleared, and the balance being covered with TIMBER. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John R. Reed.

At the house of Solomon Albert, in the town of Hampton,

On Thursday the 15th day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

A Tract of Land, situate in Reading township, Adams county, near the turnpike leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, and within half a mile of the town of Hampton, containing 322 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Albert, heirs of Samuel Overholzer, dec'd., John Tudor, and others, on which are erected a

Two-story Log DWELLING HOUSE, and Kitchen attached, with a well of water and pump in it, near the door, Log and Stone Bank, with wagon shed, corn crib, and other sheds attached, and other necessary out-buildings. There is also on the said land a 1 1/2 story Log TENANT HOUSE, and Log Barn. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Morrison, Jr.

N. B. By an arrangement with the parties concerned in the Morrison property, the Sheriff has had this property surveyed and divided into several Tracts, and will offer it on the day of sale, either in the whole or in parts to suit purchasers.

B. SCHRIEVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, ?
March 22, 1846.

Persons purchasing property at Sheriff's Sales will have to pay TEN PER CENT. of the purchase money on the day of sale. B. S.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of DANIEL M. BROUGH, for License to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with DANIEL M. BROUGH, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Peter Kime, Moses Smith,
Wm. M. Scott, jr., Simon Markle,
Hugh Scott, Joseph Bear,
John Bucher, Adam Biesecker,
Jacob Moritz, E. D. Newman,
Jacob Biesecker, Philip Hann.

March 22.

3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of MARY M. BROUGH, for License to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with MARY M. BROUGH, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Solomon Hartman, Henry Trostle,
John B. Pitzer, Abraham Trostle,
John Stover, Daniel Kuhn,
Adam Biesecker, Abraham Scott,
Joseph Bear, Anthony Deardoff,
J. Biesecker, sen., Henry Hartman.

March 22.

3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of WILLIAM MCCREARY, for License to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with WILLIAM MCCREARY, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a man of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Adam Starnier, James Clark,
Jacob Starnier, David Goodyear,
Benjamin Deardoff, Hamilton Silk,
Bernard Deardoff, Peter Keckler,
John Hartman, Solomon Bingham,
Anthony Deardoff, Samuel Bingham,
Samuel Carbaugh, Philip Hann.

March 22.

3t

MUSLINS

AT MRS. FERRY'S Store, for 4 cts. and up; also Cotton Flannels, 8 cts. and upwards.

Nov. 2.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ANTHONY B. KURTZ, for license to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ANTHONY B. KURTZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Thomas M'Creehy, Wm. King,
Geo. W. M'Clellan, Nicholas Cordori,
Ephraim Martin, James Bowen,
R. W. M'Sherry, B. Schriver,
Robert Cobean, W. B. M'Clellan,
E. B. Buehler, Geo. Swope.

March 22.

3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of JAMES M'COSH, for License to keep a Tavern in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county—it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with JAMES M'COSH, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

R. W. M'Sherry, Marcus Samson,
Jas. A. Thompson, G. W. M'Clellan,
D. M. Smyser, Robert Cobean,
George Swope, J. B. Danner,
W. B. M'Clellan, D. Kendeheart,
Wm. S. Hamilton, John H. Reed.

March 22.

3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of REUBEN STEM, for License to keep a Tavern in Hamilton township, Adams county—it being an old stand:

THE undersigned, citizens of Hamilton township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with REUBEN STEM, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a man of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

C. T. Weagly, John Cochran,
Jacob Burkhardt, Wm. A. Coll,
William Eyster, Philip Coll, sen.,
Michael Harmsden, Isaac Warren,
George Dentler, Everard Harr,
Robert Winton, Samuel Martin.

March 22.

3t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of DAVID GOODYEAR, for license to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county, it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, Adams county, do certify, that we are personally acquainted with David Goodyear, the above named petitioner, that he is a person of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers; and further, we do certify that the house for which a license is prayed for, is suitably situated for a tavern, and that such tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

George Rambo, E. D. Newman,
Bernard Deardoff, Daniel Kuhn,
John Hartman, Jacob Mark,
James Russell, Samuel Lohr,
Benjamin Deardoff, Peter Hake,
Jacob Starnier, Jacob Mundorf,
Robert Galbraith, Andrew Starnier.

March 22.

3t

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX! THE Cheapest and best Medicine in existence! Every person who is subject to Bilious Fever, should purify their blood and system by using a box of the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Persons afflicted with Costiveness, should try the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills.

Young ladies and gentlemen troubled with Pimples on the Face, should try the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Singing in the Ears relieved by the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Headache and Giddiness cured by using the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Drowsiness and General Debility, cured by the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Persons who have taken considerable portions of mercury, and in consequence have pains in the bones, should freely use the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills. Persons in want of a Pill that is purely Vegetable, and is warranted not to contain a particle of mercury, should use the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills.

Price 25 cts per box of fifty pills or five boxes for one dollar.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buehler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg.

March 22.

3t

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE, A Tract of Mountain Land, situated in Hamilton township, Adams county, about two miles above Virginia Mills, and 2 miles north of Maria Furnace. There is

A FARM, containing 160 Acres, about 60 of which are cleared, and the balance in first-rate TIMBER, on which are erected a

DWELLING-HOUSE, Barn, & Saw-Mill.

Lot No. 4, of Timber-Land, containing about 14 Acres.

Lot No. 5, containing about 13 Acres.

Lot No. 6, containing about 14 "

Lot No. 7, containing about 13 "

Lot No. 8, containing about 25 "

Lot No. 10, containing about 11 "

Lot No. 11, containing about 8 "

Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown the same by Samuel Seabrooks, residing thereon.

For terms apply to the subscriber, near Tauey Town.

March 8.

FRANCIS ELINE.

4t

ATTENTION!

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legates and other persons concerned, that the **27th** **ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, 23d day of March next, viz:

The Guardianship account of Samuel Sneering, Guardian of Alewys Marshall.
The Guardianship account of Samuel Sneering, Guardian of Mary Isabella Marshall.
The Guardianship account of Samuel Sneering, Guardian of Emanuel Marshall.
The second account of Jacob Cover, Administrator of the estate of Martin Newman, deceased.
The account of George Orner, Executor of the last will and testament of Felix Orner, deceased.
The account of Eli Fickes, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Fickes, of Cumberland county, deceased.
The third account of Thomas Bittler, Jr., surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Bittler, sen., deceased.
The account of William Motter, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Cover, deceased.
The account of John L. Taubman, Administrator of the estate of Emanuel Desford, deceased.
The account of Catharine Stoner, Administrator of the estate of John Stoner, sen., deceased.
The account of John Scherler, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Berth, deceased.
The third account of Wm. H. Lott, Executor of the last will and testament of Wilhelm Houghelin, deceased.
The Guardianship account of David Zeigler, Guardian of Oscar Lashaw.
The account of Jacob Pitzer, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Pitzer, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Baltzer Pitzer, deceased.
The account of Emanuel Pitzer, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Baltzer Pitzer, deceased.
The account of Abraham Kries and Samuel Kries, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Kries, deceased.
The first account of Samuel Alwine and Conrad Alwine, Administrators of the estate of Conrad Alwine, deceased.
The account of James Wilson, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Beuch, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.
Gettysburg, Feb. 22, 1847.

In the Matter
Of the intended application of Samuel Barker for license to keep a Public House in the township of Tyrone, in the county of Adams, being an old stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of the township of Tyrone, in the county of Adams, recommend the above petitioner, and certify that the lot of Tavern above mentioned is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, and that the petitioner above named is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Frederick Bowers, Jas. N. Pittenuri,
Leonard Delap, Peter Hummer,
Henry Eckrode, Elias Deeter,
Henry Spangler, George Fidler,
Jacob Christner, Jacob Dolminger,
David Dietrich, Wm. Yates, sen.,
George Guise, Jacob Deane,
David Cooley, John Brame,
Abraham Linah,
as Match 8.

In the Matter
Of the intended application of Joseph Barker for license to keep a Tavern in Littlestown, Germany township, Adams county, it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned citizens of Germany township, Adams county, do certify, that we are personally acquainted with Joseph Barker, the above named petitioner, that he is a person of good report for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers; and further, we do certify that the house for which a license is sought is suitably situated for a Tavern, and that such license is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Geo. Willig, H. Shriver,
Mohr Lansing, George Myers,
A. Shorb, Ephraim Swope,
Joseph Rink, Jr., Edwin L. Stady,
A. M. Sherry, Wm. C. Gould,
Alfred P. Starr, Ephraim Myers,
March 8.

In the Matter
Of the intended application of Moses Swann for license to keep a Tavern in Cashtown, Franklin township, it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, Adams county, being well acquainted with Moses Swann, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is sought, do certify that such lot or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good report for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Daniel Newman, J. K. Wilson,
William Setel, Joseph Bear,
John Walter, Peter Mickle, jr.,
Frederick Stover, Jacob Mark,
Adam Biesecker, Solomon Hartman,
Samuel Cover, F. G. Hoffman,
March 16.

In the Matter
Of the intended application of GEORGE HERSH, for License to keep a Public House in the Town of New Oxford— it being an old stand.

WE, the subscribers, citizens of New Oxford, do hereby certify, that we are personally acquainted with GEORGE HERSH, the above named petitioner, that he is, and we know him to be, of good report for honesty and temperance; and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of inhabitants, strangers, and travelers. And we do further hereby certify, that we know the house for which license is sought, and from its neighborhood and situation, believe it to be suitable for a Tavern, and necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers.

John C. Ellis, Samuel Weigel,
Jacob Dietrich, Joseph T. Smith,
Michael Reilly, Wm. D. Himes,
James Lilly, Jacob Martin,
James Robinson, Peter Dietl,
George Himer, Levi Wagener,
March 16.

FURNITURE.

Respectfully to the Public.

C. H. & J. F. WHITE,
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY
WALNUT STREET,
107 and 109 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

PERSONS visiting Philadelphia are invited to call and see their extensive variety of finely finished, fashionably rich and plain Furniture, all warranted in every respect, at the most reasonable prices, and such as can be depended upon giving entire satisfaction for excellence of workmanship.

C. H. & J. F. WHITE assure Friends and customers that punctuality and despatch may be relied upon by all whom they may have the pleasure of furnishing with goods:
So we solicit a call,
From one and all,
And with the cheapest and best to please you;
For be sure you'll find,
Things to your mind,
Nor in using, by dialling, tease you.
March 1.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

John Stone & Sons,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods;
No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city to their new and rich assortment of **SPRING MILLINERY GOODS**, to which they are daily making addition; among which will be found: Grace Silks for evening Bonnets, at a variety of prices; a large assortment of new style Bonnet Ribbons, Plain Marquis and Satin Ribbons, of all widths; Chip Hats; Crapes; Crapes Lisses; French and American Artificial Flowers, in great variety; Fancy Trimming Laces, Cap Stuffs, Buckrams, Willows, Crowns, Tips, Face Trimmings, &c. &c.

As a large portion of the above have been imported by ourselves direct from France, we are enabled to offer them at the lowest market prices.
Philadelphia, March 15.

Steam Iron Railing Manufactory.

RIDGE ROAD,
Above Buttonwood st. Philadelphia.

IRON RAILINGS
In the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made **IRON RAILINGS**, **ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTES**, **IRON CHAIRS**, new style plain and ornamental, of **IRON POSTS**, **PEDESTALS**, **IRON ARBORS**, &c., also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast **IRON ORNAMENTS**, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that his Pattern and Designing Department has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor,
Ridge Road above Buttonwood St.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

Hoyer's First Premium Ink.

No. 87, North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE celebrity of the **INK** manufactured by the subscriber, and the extensive sales consequent upon the high reputation which they have attained, not only throughout the United States, but in the West Indies and in China, has induced him to make every necessary arrangement to supply the vast demand upon his establishment. He is now prepared with every variety of Black, Blue and Red Inks, Copying Ink, Indelible Ink, and Ink Powder, all prepared under his own personal superintendence, so that purchasers may depend on its superior quality.

HOVER'S ADAMANTINE CEMENT, a superior article for Mending Glass, China, Cabinet Ware, &c., useful to every Housekeeper, being a white fluid, easily applied, and not affected by ordinary heat—warranted.

Pamphlets, containing the numerous testimonials of men of science, and others, will be furnished to purchasers.

For sale at the Manufactory, Wholesale and Retail, No. 87 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by **JOSEPH E. HOYER**, Manufacturer.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Thompson & Crawford,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 40, Market-street, (South Side, below Second.) Philadelphia.

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varishes of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaper than ever.

T. & C. are also proprietors of the India Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

P.L.U.T.H.E.

National Daguerrian Gallery,
And Photographers Furnishing Depots.
AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

WM. RUTHRAUFF.

WILL sell **FLANNELS**, 311 Wool, and a variety of colors, for 35 and 41 cents. Superior Flannels for 37½ and 50 cents. Linseys and Plaids, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12½.
Nov. 9.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and QUEENSWARE**, all of which will be sold very low at **R. W. MSHERRY'S STORE**.
Nov. 2.

TO THE LADIES.

A handsome assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Silk and Velvet Scarves, Super Grass Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, can be seen at **WM. RUTHRAUFF'S**.
Nov. 9.

THE LADIES.

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of **CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, MOUSLIN DE LAINES, SHAWLS, and PLAIN MERINOS, SHAWLS, GREEN BAREGE, RIBBONS**, and a variety of Fancy Goods.
R. W. MSHERRY.
Nov. 2.

Black & Colored Kid Gloves.

CASHMERE do. Hosiery, quite a variety, and cheap; Green Barege; Green Gauze Vests, new style; Laces and Edges; French Wiked Collars; Cap Nets; Ladies' Points; and every article necessary for Ladies' wear, can now be had at **WM. RUTHRAUFF'S**.
Nov. 9.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

AT R. W. MSHERRY'S Store, for 3 cts. a yard; good Madder colors a shp, worth 8 cts.; beautiful styles, 9 to 12½.
Nov. 2.

CALICOES.

PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in **CALICOES**, should call early at **RUTHRAUFF'S** Store, where they can buy good Calicoes for 4 cts., a first-rate article, warranted not to fade, for 4½ cts., and such as will "astonish the natives," can be had for 10 and 12½ cts.
Nov. 9.

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, FLAXSEED, TIMOTHY SEED, and SHELL HARKS, at **R. W. MSHERRY'S**.
Nov. 9.

MUSLINS.

BROWN and White Muslins unusually low. Canton Flannels, all colors, very cheap. Superior Doe-skin and Bleached C. Flannels at **RUTHRAUFF'S STORE**.
Nov. 9.

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, &c.

JUST received at the Cheap Store of **R. W. MSHERRY**, Cloths, 75 cts. a yard and up; Cassimeres, plain and fancy, 25 cts. a yard and up; Cassinets, 25 cts. and up; also, Kentucky, Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts. a yard and up, Tickings, Checks, Gingham, Cotton Stripes, &c.
Nov. 2.

GINGHAMS.

IF the Ladies desire handsome twilled GINGHAMS, rich colors, suitable for dresses, as well as good style Domestic Gingham, let them call down Chambersburg street at **RUTHRAUFF'S STORE**.
Nov. 9.

Groceries and Queensware.

JUST received, a full supply of Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low.
R. W. MSHERRY.
Nov. 2.

SHAWLS.

A handsome assortment of Terkeri, Cashmere, French Plaid, Woolen Shawls, handsome and very cheap, just opened at **RUTHRAUFF'S STORE**.
Nov. 9.

VESTINGS.

A beautiful lot of Fancy, Silk Velvet, and Satin VESTING; also Gentlemen's CLAVATS, SUSPENDERS, Mohair, Ringgold, Polo Alto, Silk and Common Glazed, Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at **MSHERRY'S STORE**.
Nov. 2.

Alpacas! Alpacas!

THE Cheapest and Richest can be had by calling early at **RUTHRAUFF'S STORE**.
Nov. 9.

PLAID and Shaded CLOAKINGS can be had remarkably low at

RUTHRAUFF'S.
Nov. 9.

Cashmeres, and Dress Goods.

VERY cheap and handsome styles of **CASHMERES** and **M. DE LAINES**, for sale at **RUTHRAUFF'S STORE**, Chambersburg street.
Nov. 9.

WM. B. M'GIBBLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Ciellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the County of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.
Feb. 2.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Crouse, Deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of **JOHN CROUSE**, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
JACOB CROUSE, Adm'r.
Feb. 2.

DOCTORS BERLICHY & BELL.

BELL leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with **NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES**, that they have purchased **Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery**, &c., &c.

For Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, which can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorose, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.
Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon,
HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.
Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.
May 11.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by **Josiah BARNETT**, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.
Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known **TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT** of **J. H. Skelly**, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness; and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.
Gettysburg, March 23.

COMPOSITION

For rendering Boots, Shoes, &c. Water Proof.
THE subscriber hereby makes known to the public that he has for sale a Composition, without the use of India Rubber or Gum, which will render Boots and Shoes and Leather of every description Water Proof—permanently Water Proof, against wet or damp, by proper application, besides softening and improving it.

This Composition is patented both in this country and in Europe, and is one of the great and truly beneficial discoveries of the age. Price per dozen boxes, \$2.00, single box 25 cents. As a guarantee of the character and genuineness of the composition the subscriber will refund the money should it not give entire satisfaction.

It is also prepared to render cloths of every description, Awning, Sailcloth and Cotton Duck completely water proof and secure against mildews and rot.

Apply at the United States Water-Proofing Company, No. 11 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, to **STEPHEN B. BUCHANAN**.
Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

One agent in each of the towns in this State will be appointed to dispose of the Composition, to whom liberal terms will be made on application as above.

OYSTERS-OYSTERS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of the **Best & Freshest Oysters** that the market can afford—which he will serve up to his customers in the best style, either roasted, stewed, or fried.

He has an apartment fitted up for the accommodation of LADIES, who may feel a desire to partake of Oysters—to whom every attention will be paid.

FAMILIES can be accommodated with Oysters by the gallon, quart or pint, on the shortest notice, and on most favorable terms.
JACOB KUHN.
Nov. 20.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore,
254 Market Street, Philadelphia.

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of **GETTYSBURG FURNISHING GOODS** at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE,
254 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 23.

COACH-MAKING.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between **PHILADELPHIA AND YORK**, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.
Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.
Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.
All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 305 Market street.—**A. L. GERHART, Agent.**
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.
HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20.

Garden & Flower Seeds, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, Evergreens, Roses, Plants, Roots, &c.

FOR sale every day in the Market below the Schuylkill Bank, a splendid collection of the above, comprising all choice and desirable varieties from the Garden and Nurseries of the subscriber at the Rising Sun Village, near Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, March 1.

N. B. Orders addressed to him at either of the above places will be promptly attended to.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,
WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a **WINE AND LIQUOR STORE** in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all quantities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.
York, Feb. 23.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy
FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the Breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual cleanser of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Currant, Borage, Elecampane, Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Collection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at **S. FONK'S Drug Store**.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.
C. WEAVER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

The following letter is from a highly respectable merchant, dated

LEWISTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1844.
Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear sir: It is said by Physicians, and is by the mass of mankind believed, that Consumption cannot be cured—that when once it becomes seated in the human system, nothing can eradicate or stay its progress, but that it will continue the work of destruction till its victim sinks into the grave.

However true this may be in theory I am disposed to doubt it in fact; indeed, my own experience, and a desire to benefit others, compels me to pronounce the assertion untrue.

You will probably recollect, sir, that in the beginning of 1840 I wrote to you, stating that I had the Consumption, and that it was fast trying me to the grave. I did not then, nor do I now doubt, every symptom was too painfully visible.

My Physicians considering me incurable, but the advice which I asked of you was given, and I am happy to say that by using a few bottles of your incomparable medicine—the Expectantor, I was restored, and never in my life have I enjoyed better or more uninterrupted health than since that time. If you should see me now, you would not imagine by my appearance that I had ever been sick, much less that I had had the Consumption, but that I am still living, I ascribe wholly and entirely to your Expectantor.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, March 1.

LATE NEWS FROM THE CANADA LINE.

Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear sir: I am very glad to inform you that your medicines are going very fast indeed. I feel much encouraged from the good account I get of all who are using them. The Sanative Pills are selling beyond any thing of the kind in the country. Every person appears to praise them, as well as the other medicines.

The Alternative is going very well. I am nearly out of the Tonic Vermifuge, having only 4 or 5 bottles left. The call for ten days past has completely astonished me. The Hair Tonic is doing wonders here—a gentleman whose head has been bald for 15 or 20 years, has his hair nearly half an inch long, and has only used one bottle. My wife began to use the Hair Tonic shortly after I received it, to prevent her hair from falling off, and only used it twice a week. It not only stopped her hair from falling off, but has produced new hair three inches long by the use of three bottles. Every one is pleased with it, that has used it.

Yours,
Dr. D. Jayne, Jan. 29, 1846.
The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 1.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES, of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes. He has, also, on hand, **Castings for Machinery**, of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c., also, **PLOUGH CASTINGS** of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated **SEYLER PLOUGHS**, which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, **HOLLOW-WARE**, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Threshing Machines, ready-made, and continues to manufacture **LYNCH'S** Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hand-over and York patterns. Any one who may want **BRASS CASTINGS**, will be attended to. All the above articles will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.
The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.
T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

Later from the Gulf Squadron.

Harmony in the movements of the Navy and Army—The Mexican Force at Vera Cruz—The Point for Landing Troops, &c.

The Washington Union of Monday evening states that letters have been received in Washington, which indicate the greatest harmony and concert of movements between our squadron and our army. As is already known to the country, the transports with troops on board are to rendezvous at the island of Lobos, a tolerably secure anchorage near the main land, and some 60 miles to the southward and eastward of Tampico. A number of these transports had already arrived at Lobos. According to the following memorandum, which we have reason to believe may be relied upon, there were at the last accounts, not more than 2,800 troops, including national militia, in the city of Vera Cruz; and although this number may be increased by other drafts from the militia, (national guard,) it is improbable that there can be much addition to the troops of the line, between that time and the date of the contemplated attack. Indeed, so straitened is the enemy for funds and supplies of all kinds, that it is extremely doubtful whether a further increase would redound to his advantage. The more persons that are shut up within the walls of the city, the more speedy, from a want of provisions, must be its capitulation. With the city, it is presumed, falls the castle of Ulloa, and for the same reason.

We understand that there are two points at which the debarkation of our troops may be effected—the one due west from the Island of Sacrificios, and within a mile and a half of the eastern walls of the city, and the other immediately abreast of the anchorage of Anton Lizardo. Our squadron will be able to cover the landing of our troops with ease, at whichever of these points it may be made.

Memorandum.—The parties at present in Mexico, are composed as follows: The monarchists, the centralists, the high federalists, the moderate federalists, the clerical, and the military. The only one of these parties which gives a cordial support to the administration and Congress, in the measures against the church property, is the high federalist party. The others unite more or less with the clergy in their opposition to it. This opposition is very great. In several of the States it has been impossible to issue the decree, in consequence of the refusal of the proper officers to sign it. In Queretaro, several riots occurred upon its publication, and the States of Queretaro, Puebla, and Mexico have formally protested against it. A proposition has been made in the State Congress of Vera Cruz, held at Jalapa, to protest against it also, but has not yet been acted upon.

Although this law was passed on the 11th of January, and several decrees, for the purpose of carrying it out, had been issued by the Vice President, up to the 25th of January, nothing had been done in the matter. All the ministers had resigned, it is believed, in consequence of these difficulties, except Ladron de Ceretara, the Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs; and he had been but recently inducted into office, in place of Lopez Nana, the former minister, who had resigned a short time previously. The clergy had, in several instances, both in Mexico and Puebla, shut up their churches, and a portion of the press is daily denouncing the government in the most abusive terms, exciting the people to open revolt. It is believed that it will be impossible to carry out the measure, and that, if it is persisted in, a revolution will be the consequence, and that Santa Anna will be thrown out of power. In the meantime, it is rumored, that the latter meditates the assumption of dictatorial power. Mazatlan has already declared for a dictatorship, and it is rumored that the troops in San Luis Potosi have done the same. It was formally announced to Congress, by the administration, a few days ago, that the latter had been unable to negotiate a loan of a million of dollars, authorized by the former, on the 30th December. So that, it seems, the government is entirely without resources. In the meantime, the troops every where are suffering for not only the want of proper munitions of war, but for necessary rations and clothing. Santa Anna declares that he is unable to move from San Luis Potosi for want of funds.

The latest financial move in Congress (January 25th) was the reference of instructions to the committee on ways and means, to report, within three days, a project for raising funds to defray the expenses of the war, for six months. The Vera Cruz papers speak of the contemplated attack of Gen. Scott, and recommend that a force of three thousand men be stationed at Encero, about eighty miles from Vera Cruz, on the road to Mexico, for the purpose of being moved towards Vera Cruz, upon the first alarm. "The Locomotor" states that there are four defiles or passes, on the road to Mexico, which might be held by a handful of men and a few pieces of artillery, against any numbers, as there are certain heights at these passes, whence the road winding about may be enfiladed for several hours. These passes are Puerto Nacional, about 30 miles from Vera Cruz; Plan del Rio, about 50 miles from Vera Cruz; Cerro Gordo, distance not known; and La Hona, distance also unknown. The first two are now being fortified.

A proposition was recently made in

the State Congress to appoint De Soto (the present governor) dictator of the State of Vera Cruz, but was negatived. The city of Vera Cruz has been declared in a state of siege, and under martial law, and a war tax of 50 cents on every ten dollars per month, has been levied on all persons whose incomes equal or exceed \$1 per diem. It is believed that, including the one thousand men, recently arrived in Vera Cruz, there are now in the city and castle, twenty-eight hundred.

Gen. La Vega has recently been appointed commandant general of Vera Cruz.

Gen. Scott, the commander in chief, arrived off Tampico on Thursday evening, the 18th ult., but did not come ashore until Friday morning, previous to which he received a "thundering welcome." He seemed to be in fine health and spirits. After receiving the congratulations of a great number of the citizens, he proceeded to Gen. Patterson's headquarters.

On the 21st he embarked with his suite on board the steamship Massachusetts, to proceed, no doubt, to the Island of Lobos. The four brigades under General Twiggs, Pillow, Quitman and Shields are embarking, probably, for the same destination, although nothing positive in relation thereto was promulgated to the inhabitants of Tampico. The Sentinel says "the destination of these troops is very properly left to the fruitful imagination of the public; for what is the value of a secret if it is in the possession of every one."

About 2,000 troops had left Tampico for Lobos, and all the vessels were hauling in to take on board the remainder of the troops. The steamship Eudora was to leave on the 24th ult. for Lobos, and thence for this port.

General Worth.—The brigade of Gen. Worth had not reached Tampico on the 26th ult., but was hourly expected.

The scene in and about Tampico is stated to be stirring in the extreme. Reviews of troops, in regiments and brigades, were daily taking place; vessels were continually arriving with goods, merchandise, military stores, &c. &c.; the American population were all in intense excitement, regarding coming events. Every thing announced action, in its utmost intensity. All quiet, with regard to the enemy, in the interior.

Destitution in the Mexican Army.—*Poverty of the Government.*—The "Tampico Sentinel," of the 20th ult. publishes a proclamation from Santa Anna. The distress pervading his army, which it paints, is really unexampled in modern history. Since the publication of that document, he has issued an address to the soldiers, in which he reiterates the helplessness and destitution of those under him, and states his determination of immediately proceeding forth in search of the enemy—advising the soldiers, as they are deserted by the Government, that they must endeavor to "kill what they eat."

Vera Cruz.—There appears to be no truth in the report of the evacuation of Vera Cruz. On the contrary, the papers state that the authorities of the department, being convinced that it is the intention of the enemy to attack that city, are actively employed in devising and perfecting measures for its defence. "Puente Nacional," and another salient point, called Chiquihuite, have been fortified. The Legislative assembly of the department, sitting at Jalapa, have authorized the Governor of Vera Cruz to adopt every possible means for defence—clothing him, for the time, with extraordinary powers. The accounts of the situation and number of our troops are quite contradictory.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The New York Sun has received advices from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and the city of Mexico to the 5th of February. The church had effectually resisted the seizure of its property, and Santa Anna, convinced of the unpopularity of the confiscation act, had written to the Congress, urging its modification or repeal. A bill was thereupon submitted, repealing the obnoxious law, and authorizing the government to receive a loan from the clergy of \$450,000 per month, which, it was understood, they would consent to advance till peace was secured. Santa Anna had seized ninety-eight bars of silver belonging to merchants of San Luis, for which he had given his personal guaranty. The country around had been subjected to a requisition for supplies without prospect of remuneration. Up to the 7th ult. great activity was manifested at Vera Cruz, in preparation to resist an attack. The Sun says:

Santa Anna had forwarded a desponding letter to the Government. He replies to the charge of apathy made against him, paints the horrible destitution of his forces, reiterates his and their protestations of valor and patriotism, and declares his readiness to retire into private life, or to go again into foreign exile, if Congress think best. If they wish him to remain at the head of the army, they know his firm resolution, which is to meet the enemy and to win imperishable glory for his country by death or victory.

He adds that he is about to meet the enemy. The capture of the American detachments had roused some enthusiasm. The letter was dated 26th of January. Active preparations for defence were making at Vera Cruz as late as the 7th. The national bridge and Point Chiquihuite are receiving formidable additions to their strength. An act passed the State Legislature, conferring all necessary power upon the Governor in fortifying the city.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN HENRIE.

When the two scouting parties under Majors Borland and Gaines were captured by the Mexican forces under Gen. Minon, on the 23d January, about sixty miles from Saltillo, there were taken with them a Texan, Captain D. D. Henrie, and a Mexican guide who had been compelled to act as such. Before the Americans surrendered, Gen. Minon pledged his honor that Captain Henrie should be treated as a prisoner of war, and should not be hurt, and that the Mexican guide should have a fair trial. Soon afterwards the Mexican guide was shot down, by order of the Mexican General—a circumstance which indicated clearly to the captain what his fate was to be. The subsequent occurrences connected with his escape are thus narrated by himself:

The whole party remained at Encarnacion that day. The next morning, the 24th, the prisoners were started under a guard of two hundred men, for San Luis Potosi. Majors Gaines and Borland were permitted to retain their horses and arms: the rest of the prisoners were stripped of both. Capt. Clay and Dangle and other commissioned officers, were furnished with mustang ponies; the remainder marched on foot.

The treatment of the Mexican guide induced Capt. Henrie to believe that he might share the same fate. He had no confidence whatever in the word of Gen. Minon. He recognized Henrie, and riding up to him said—"Well, sir, I suppose you will visit the city of Mexico a second time." "That is very doubtful," replied Henrie. In the afternoon an express came in with a letter. Some acts of the officer who received it aroused Henrie's suspicions further, and turning short round where the officer was reading the letter, he found a number apparently watching him. He believed they designed to murder him, and he determined to make his escape if possible, and advised some of the prisoners of it.

By some accident, during the evening he found himself on Major Gaines' mare, one of the best blooded nags in Kentucky, and the Major's pistols still remaining in the holsters. The prisoners had become considerably scattered near sunset, and Capt. Henrie set himself busily to work to make them keep close together.

To do this he rode back, within ten files of the rear of the line, when, discovering a small interval in the line of the Mexican guard, he suddenly put spurs to the mare and darted through the lines. The guard immediately wheeled in pursuit, but their ponies were no match for a Kentucky blood horse, and before a gun could be fairly levelled at him he had darted out of reach. He had three ranchos to pass. As he passed these he found that the Mexicans in pursuit gave the alarm to the rancheros, who followed him with fresh horses; still he outstripped them all. After passing the last rancho he had pulled up his mare, to rest her, when a single Mexican came up, supposing him to be unarmed. He waited until he came within thirty steps, when, cocking the major's duelling pistol, he fired, and the Mexican rolled off.

In a short time another came near; he likewise permitted him to approach still nearer, when he wheeled and shot him down. He loaded his pistol, and after going some distance another started up from behind some bushes near the road, and rode at him; he shot at him, with what success he could not tell, but was not pursued by that Mexican any farther. When he came to Encarnacion he found the camp had been alarmed, as he supposes by some one who had passed him when he had left the road. Diverging from this straight course, he crossed several roads and evaded a number of parties who were in pursuit of him. At length he came to a plain where there was no place to hide. The moon was shining, and he could see a large number of men in pursuit. Putting spurs to his now jaded mare, he made for a mountain valley, and following it to the east, he at length eluded his pursuers. He travelled up the valley forty miles, as he supposed, hoping to find an outlet towards Palomas, but in this he was disappointed. He was unable to find water for himself or his furnished mare, and the next morning after his escape the noble animal expired, more from the want of water than from fatigue.

Capt. Henrie now had to make it on foot. He wandered about all day, trying to find a path across the mountain. In the evening he found some water to quench his thirst. He then determined to retrace his steps down the valley, and did so, marching without water or food. During the 26th, 27th and 28th, he walked along through the chapparal and prickly pears, without food or water, frequently seeing parties of Mexicans, whom he had to avoid. On the 28th he killed a rat with a club, part of which he ate and put the balance in his pocket for another meal.

On the night of the 28th he reached the road, and followed it until an hour after sunset, when he discovered a party of horsemen approaching. Not knowing whether they were friends or enemies, he concealed himself until they came near, when he discovered they were a picket guard of the Arkansas troops. He gave one shout and gave up—nature was exhausted! His nerves, which had been strung up to the highest degree of tension, became unstrung, and he was almost helpless. They put him on a horse and took him to Agua Nueva, where Capt. Pike commanded an outpost.

Capt. Pike informed me that when Henrie came in he was the most miserable

looking being he ever saw. His shoes were worn out, his pantaloons cut in rags, his head was bare, and his hair and beard were matted; his hands, feet and legs were filled with thorns from the prickly pear, and his skin was parched and withered with privation, exposure and exertion. He had tasted no water for four days, and seemed almost famished for want of it. The soldiers gathered round him, and all that was in their wallets was at his service, and as they had recently had a new outfit of clothing, Capt. H. was soon newly fitted out. After resting awhile, and getting some food, he was able to ride to this place. He says that during the pursuit there were more than one hundred shots fired at him, one of which passed through his hair.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD CO.—Twenty Houses Destroyed.—We take the following account of a destructive fire at Towanda, on Friday week, from the Reporter, of that place:

One of the most awful and destructive conflagrations occurred in our borough to-day that ever visited a town of equal extent and population. More than twenty buildings are laid waste, in the fairest and most business portions of our town. The fire originated in the roof of a building occupied as a store by N. N. Betts, and in a very few moments communicated with the contiguous buildings on either side. The large three-story store owned and occupied by the Messrs. Montague's—the Claremont House and adjacent buildings, and the Court House, were soon enveloped in one sheet of flames. In less than two hours, more than twenty buildings were consumed by the insatiable element.

Every building on the south side of the public square, and east side of Main street as far down as M. C. Arnold's brick house, was destroyed. The beautiful Brick Block on the west side of Main street was several times on fire, but ultimately saved through the almost superhuman exertions of our citizens. The Bridge was at one time considered in the most imminent danger, the roof being on fire in several places.

The wind blew from the Northwest, which threw the force of the blaze partly toward the river, and was a fortunate circumstance, for had the fire crossed Main street, Heaven only knows where it could have been stopped.

We will not pretend to estimate the loss; but it cannot be less than 60 or \$80,000.

More than twenty-five families have, by this calamity, been left houseless, and many have lost all they possessed.

Commodore Conner, it is said, on his return from the Gulf Squadron, whither Commodore Perry has gone to relieve him, will demand a Court of Inquiry, during which he will seek to show that his inaction has been caused by the mistakes of the Administration, and its neglect to furnish him with supplies and with small vessels.

For Vera Cruz.—The U. S. barque *Atena* sailed from Boston on Saturday week for the Gulf. Numerous and urgent orders have been received to get her off as soon as possible. She carries the big gun, for the arrival of which it is understood the attack on the castle of San Juan has been delayed. This, with the necessary ammunition, is no small load, but the *Atena* will report herself to the squadron as soon as possible.

The bill to suppress gambling has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law. Gambling is declared a misdemeanor, and punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary. The officers of the law are authorized to enter houses forcibly when searching for gambling apparatus, by virtue of a process to be issued on oath of any person before a Justice of the peace. Heavy fines may be imposed in addition. One of the sections provides, that any person inviting another to a gaming house may be held liable for all losses sustained by the victim, and also to a fine of not more than five hundred, or less than fifty dollars.

Pennsylvania Railroad.—A bill supplementary to the Act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,—the object of which supplement was to legalize the subscription made by the city of Philadelphia to the stock of said Company,—has failed to become a law. The bill had passed the House, was amended in the Senate, and came back to the House on Tuesday, the last day of the session, when it was lost by the refusal to suspend the rules by a two-third vote, for its consideration. The failure of this Bill has caused quite an excitement in Philadelphia.

Soon after, the Legislature adjourned sine die.

The bill to authorize the Governor to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for life in certain cases, was lost in the House of Representatives last week,—yeas 35, nays 51. This may be considered a test vote on the Capital punishment question, and affords gratifying evidence that the opponents of the gallows are steadily and gradually gaining ground in our legislative halls.

Dreadful Disaster.

The house of Mr. H. A. Holdridge, in North Blenheim, Schoharie county, N. Y., was burned down on Monday last, and, shocking to relate, Mrs. Holdridge and five children were burned to death, and the sixth and only remaining child so badly injured that it cannot long survive.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Locofoco Scene in the House.—Contumacious conduct of the Loco Focos.—Attempt at Rowdiness.—Riotous and disordering proceedings of Loco-foco Members.

On Saturday afternoon last, there was a scene presented in the House of Representatives, which was evidently intended, and would have closed the session in riot and tumult, had it not been for the firm and undaunted bearing of the Speaker, whose cool and unwavering resolution overawed and quieted the refractory members. For several days the course of the Locos had manifested great hostility to the bill for the sale of the public works, the passage of which they delayed in every possible manner. Saturday was the last day which the bill could be passed on second reading, so as to be got through and presented to the Governor in time, before the adjournment, and efforts were made by the Whigs to pass it in the morning, which were defeated by the factious Locos, who most unscrupulously availed themselves of all the advantages that the rules of Legislation allowed, and who openly boasted that the bill should not pass.

Frivolous and ridiculous amendments were offered to consume time, which with every obstacle which could be conceived prevented its passage. In the afternoon the consideration of the bill was resumed, when the Locofocos commenced a repetition of the same game. After bearing it for some time, the Whigs resolved to put a stop to it, and for that purpose called the previous question, when Mr. Knox, the Leader of the Free-Traders, arose and rallied the rowdy members of his party to the crisis, by stating that he should ask to be excused from voting on the motion, and on the bill, &c. He continued his remarks until ordered by the Speaker to take his seat. The yeas and nays were then ordered on the motion, and when the name of a Locofoco was called, he would jump up and ask to be excused from voting, and although the division of the House was clear and unquestionable, Knox, PLOTTER, or some other factious Loco, would demand the yeas and nays on the question of being excused. This game, conceived for the purpose of delay only, was carried on until the outrage was so gross, and the conduct of the minority so disgraceful, that the duty of the speaker was clear, and its further delay would have been pusillanimous, if not criminal at such a crisis. Mr. Cooper addressed a few words to the riot breeders—declared their course contumacious—read the article of the rules of the House, which specified its power to arrest and punish refractory members—and told them that no further contumacious conduct should be tolerated—that he would perform his duty without fear, favor or affection, in quelling any further spirit of disorganization and infraction of the rules. The contumacious Locofocos quailed under the reproach of the Speaker. His remarks and the reading of the article from the Manual, operated upon them like the reading of the riot act to an Irish mob. Knox and PLOTTER slunk to their seats, and the smaller conspirators evidently labored under a conviction of being caught in a dirty scrape. The proceedings afterwards were orderly, yet every movement allowable under the rules, was resorted to to prevent the passage of the bill any further than the first session.

The riotous conduct of the Locofocos is readily seen by the fact, that when it came to voting upon the bill, almost every one who asked to be excused from voting on it, and was excused, had their names recorded in opposition to the bill. Such conduct is its best commentary; it needs no further exposure to receive the condemnation of the friends of order and decency of all parties.

The Intelligencer also remarks as follows:

During this trying afternoon session, the Speaker (Mr. Cooper) conducted himself with great firmness and good judgment. We never before saw so distinctly the strong marks of his character as a presiding officer. He has great skill in parliamentary law, his perception is quick, his judgment sound, and his will like iron, when in the right. He was forbearing and yet determined. He deserves all commendation for his noble bearing during these troubles.

On Monday the Senate, for the second time, rejected the nomination of John M. Foster as Judge of the Chester and Delaware District. On Saturday they rejected the nomination of J. M. Burrell as Judge of the Westmoreland District, and on Monday the nomination of S. A. Gilmore to the same post. More than twelve thousand citizens of the district, of all parties, having requested the re-appointment of Judge White, the late competent and popular Judge of the district, the Senate were determined that the wishes of the people should be obeyed.

Three bills which had been vetoed by the Governor passed the House of Representatives last week by a constitutional majority. Two were divorce bills, and one to enlarge the corporate powers of a certain banking company!!

The Shipping Business.—Commerce is in a most flourishing condition. Many vessels are now earning their own cost in one voyage out. A Portland shipmaster, as an instance, recently bought a vessel for \$8,000, and his first freight list was \$14,000, which, less expense \$3,000, netted the cost and \$3,000 for his voyage. The same is measurably true of the shipping interest generally.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Philadelphia North American has the following late intelligence from Santa Fe. It came from St. Louis in six days by steamboat to Pittsburg, and was despatched to Philadelphia by Telegraph:

PITTSBURG, March 16.

By river we have St. Louis papers four days in advance of the mail, with dates from Santa Fe covering important news. There has been an extensive Mexican Insurrection at Taos. All the Spaniards who evinced any sympathy with the American cause had been compelled to escape.

Gov. BENT, STEPHEN LEE, Acting Sheriff, Gen'l. ELLIOT LEE, HENRY SEAL, and twenty Americans were killed and their families despoiled. The Chief Alcalde was also killed. This all occurred on the 17th January. The insurrection had made formidable head and the disaffection was spreading rapidly. The insurrectionists were sending expresses out all over the country to raise assistance. The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about 600. They were using every argument to incite the Indians to hostilities and were making preparations to take possession of Santa Fe.

The Americans at Santa Fe had only about 500 effective men there: the rest were on the sick list, or had left to join Col. Doniphan. Such being their situation they cannot send succor out, as they are hardly able to defend themselves. It is thought that Santa Fe must be captured, as neither the Fort nor Block houses are completed.

It is announced as the intention of the insurrectionists who captured Taos, to take possession of the government wagon trains, which are carrying forward our supplies, and thus cut off all communication.

The representations made to Col. Doniphan, that Chihuahua would be an easy conquest, were evidently intended as a lure to entrap him, begot a spirit of security, and lead him far off into the interior, where he might be easily cut off.

It is the universal opinion in Santa Fe that if Gen. Wool had gone direct to Chihuahua there would have been no trouble in New Mexico. Col. Doniphan had possession of El Poso del Norte on the 27th December. Letters had been received from the Governor of Chihuahua, stating that General Wool was within three days march of the capital. This, too, was doubtless another ruse to lure Col. Doniphan on in confidence, and cut him off from all chances of escape, or of falling back upon Santa Fe, to relieve it in its emergency.

The Mexicans are bold in their tone, and confident of capturing Col. Doniphan and his command, which consists of about 600 men, 500 of them being of his own troops, the first regiment of mounted Missouri volunteers, and a detachment of 100 men from Santa Fe, under command of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, of the 2d regiment—consisting of 30 men from Clark's battalion of light artillery, under command of Capt. Hudson and Lieut. Kribben, and 70 from Col. Price's regiment and Col. Willock's battalion. They then assert that they will massacre every American in New Mexico and confiscate all their goods.

A letter from Lieut. Abert, U. S. Topographical Engineers, of later date, confirms all the above intelligence. The details of the battle of Bracito are also confirmed. The massacre beyond doubt has been a horrible one, of which we have as yet heard but the beginning; and the insurrection has been kept so quiet until all was ready for the outbreak, that our handful of troops there must be demolished, before any effort can be made to relieve them from the most advanced of our Western military posts.

Lieut. Abert's men suffered severely coming to Missouri. The calls upon government for prompt assistance and large reinforcements are strenuous; and the situation of our gallant men, far away from succor, in the heart of an enemy's country, show the rashness which has characterized the whole advance into New Mexico.

IT HAS PERFECTLY CURED ME.

PHILADELPHIA, December, 1837.

To Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—The astonishing and miraculous beneficial effects your valuable Exportant had on my neighbor, the Rev. Mr. Rustling, made so favorable an impression on my mind, that after consulting with several friends, and learning that you were a regular Practitioner of Medicine, I called upon you and purchased half a dozen bottles, and told you that if I lived to take them, you should have a good report from me.

I am alive and well this day! Thanks be to a merciful God, and your Exportant: and now I come forward cheerfully to fulfill my promise.

For twenty long years had I been a constant sufferer from the effects of a hard, dry cough, pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing; the last five of which, chills and fevers, every spring and fall, added to my misery. I was worn away to a mere skeleton; with the greatest difficulty only could I get up and down stairs; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends were persuaded that I could not survive many weeks, unless I obtained relief. Indeed, sir, my situation was so perfectly miserable to myself, and so distressing to my family, that I felt willing to die, whenever it should please the Master to take me home. But I heard of your medicine, and relief came. Yes! it proved the "Balm of Gilead" to my poor afflicted body. Before I had taken one bottle, I experienced a mitigation of all my symptoms, and to my great joy I found in the continued use of it the happiest relief. In short, sir, it has made a perfect cure of me—and I can truly say, I have no desire to be better.

With everlasting gratitude, I am, dear sir, your obliged friend, MARY GILL.

Corner of Rose Street and Germantown Road, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa. March 22.